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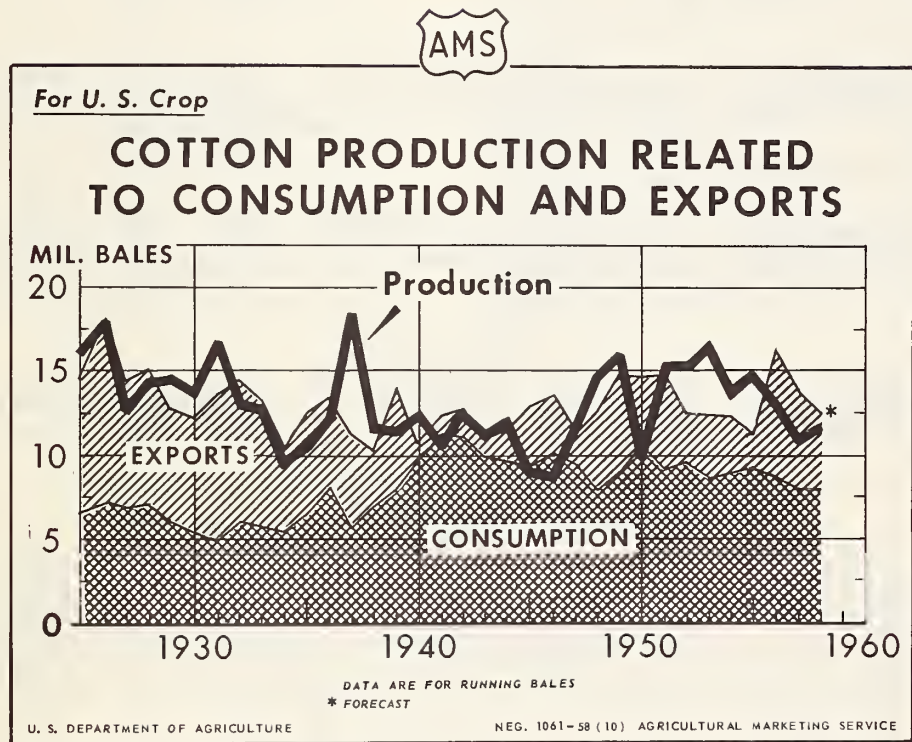
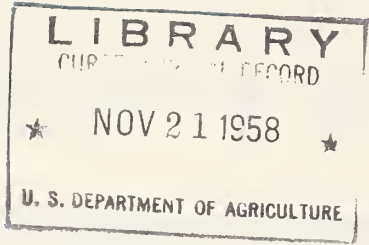
The COTTON SITUATION

CS-179

1959 OUTLOOK ISSUE

November 1958

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Disappearance of cotton in the U. S. in 1958-59 is expected to exceed production for the third successive season. The resulting decline in the carryover will be small compared to the 7.8 million bale reduction between 1956 and 1958. Exports are expected to fall below the relatively high level

of the previous 2 seasons. Domestic consumption is likely to show some improvement with the pick-up in general business conditions. As a result of record yields, the 1958 crop--which is being harvested on the smallest average since 1876--will be about three-fourths of a million bales above 1957.

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cotton Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1957			1958		
		August	September	October	August	September	October 1/
Prices, received by farmers for Am. Upland (mid-month)	Cents	32.83	32.97	32.33	33.22	34.54	33.26
Parity price for Am. Upland	Cents	36.93	37.06	37.06	38.43	38.55	38.80
Farm price as a percentage of parity	Percent	89	89	87	86	90	86
Average 14 spot market price Middling 1 inch	Cents	33.63	33.24	33.54	34.83	34.69	34.75
Average price for 20 constructions, gray goods	Cents	59.17	58.86	58.36	56.98	56.99	57.14
Average price cotton used in 20 constructions	Cents	34.08	33.78	34.34	34.68	34.75	34.98
Mill margins for 20 constructions	Cents	25.09	25.08	24.02	22.30	22.24	22.16
BLS wholesale price index							
All commodities	1947-49 = 100	118.4	118.0	117.8	2/119.1	2/119.1	2/119.1
Cotton broadwoven goods	do.	86.9	86.7	86.6	84.4	84.4	---
Index of industrial production							
Overall (adjusted)	1947-49 = 100	145	144	142	136	137	---
Textiles, products and apparel (adjusted)	do.	106	106	104	108	109	---
Personal income payments (adjusted)	Billion dollars	352.1	351.4	350.6	356.1	357.5	---
Retail store sales (apparel group, adjusted)	Million dollars	1,092	1,050	1,029	1,094	1,042	---
Mill consumption of all kinds of cotton 3/	1,000 bales	665.5	659.3	4/819.8	638.8	647.9	---
Mill consumption, daily rate (unadjusted) 5/	1,000 bales	33.3	33.0	32.8	31.9	32.4	---
Mill consumption, daily rate (adjusted) 5/	1,000 bales	33.0	33.8	30.5	31.7	33.2	---
Spindles in place end of month in cotton system	Thousands	21.2	21.2	21.1	20.6	20.7	---
Spindles consuming 100 percent cotton	Thousands	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.5	17.6	---
Spindles idle	Thousands	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	---
Gross hourly earnings in broadwoven goods 6/	Dollars	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.43	---	---
Mill stocks * unfilled orders, cotton broadwoven goods 7/	Percent	66	63	65	61	---	---
Exports of cotton	1,000 bales	336.1	378.8	483.7	208.8	211.9	---
Exports of cotton since August 1	1,000 bales	336.1	714.9	1,198.6	208.8	420.7	---
Imports of cotton	Bales	7,755	31,122	16,148	84,892	---	---
Imports of cotton since August 1	Bales	7,755	38,817	55,025	84,892	---	---
Mill stocks end of month	1,000 bales	989.8	1,081.6	1,284.9	1,504.1	1,415.0	---
Stocks, public storage, etc.	1,000 bales	9,340.5	9,639.8	10,802.5	6,850.8	7,284.5	---
Linters prices 8/							
Grade 2, Staple 2	Cents	9.13	9.22	8.82	8.16	8.42	8.42
Grade 4, Staple 4	Cents	7.24	7.13	6.73	6.42	6.31	6.25
Grade 6, Staple 6	Cents	5.87	5.71	5.28	4.61	4.38	4.36
Rayon prices							
Viscose yarn, 150 denier	Cents	91	91	91	76	---	---
Staple fiber, viscose 1 1/2 denier	Cents	31	31	31	31	31	---
Acetate yarn, 150 denier	Cents	77	77	77	77	---	---

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised index based on new weights. 3/ 4-week period except as noted. 4/ 5-week period. 5/ 5-day week. 6/ Cotton, silk and synthetic fibers. 7/ End of month. 8/ Average of prices for specified grades and staples at four markets.

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T H E C O T T O N S I T U A T I O N
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, November 12, 1958

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SUMMARY

The supply of cotton in the United States in the current season will total approximately 20 1/2 million bales. This is considerably smaller than the record of 27.6 million bales of 1956-57 and about 2 million bales below 1957-58.

The August 1 carryover was 8.7 million bales, 2.6 million below a year ago, and 5.8 million bales below the record high of August 1, 1956. Disappearance is expected to decline for the second consecutive year because of reduced exports. However, the total of around 12 1/4 million bales will exceed the 1958 crop, estimated at 11.7 million running bales. Therefore, some further decline in the carryover is likely. The 1958 crop is being harvested from the smallest acreage since 1876, and yields are expected to set a new record of 472 pounds per acre.

About 7.3 million bales of the 1958 crop had been ginned by November 1. This is 63 percent of the estimated crop compared with postwar average of 66 percent for the same period--and a relatively high proportion considering the lateness of the 1958 crop.

CCC loans outstanding on 1958 crop cotton on October 31 covered 1,857,000 bales, compared with about 647,000 bales a year earlier. Total stocks held by CCC (owned and held as collateral against outstanding loans) were about 4 million bales on November 1. About a year earlier such stocks were approximately 5.6 million bales.

Exports of cotton during 1958-59 are estimated at around 4 million bales, compared with 5.7 million bales last season and 7.6 million bales in 1956-57 which was the highest in 25 years. Reduced U. S. exports in the current season reflect an easing demand and increased competition in the foreign market. Beginning stocks in foreign exporting countries were above a year ago and production is continuing to increase while consumption in most major importing countries is below a year ago. Nearly all higher grade foreign growths are currently priced below comparable U. S. qualities, reversing the situation which prevailed during most of the past two marketing years.

The U. S. Government had allotted about 240 million dollars as of November 1 to finance the export of cotton during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. If completely used, these funds will finance the export of about 1.5 million bales. Additional funds will be made available for cotton exported in 1958-59. In the year ended June 30, 1958, about 360 million dollars were used covering about 2.3 million bales. The CCC had sold about 1.4 million bales of cotton for export during the 1958-59 marketing year as of November 1. A year earlier about 3.7 million bales had been sold for export in 1957-58.

About 1.5 million bales of cotton from 1957 and prior years has been listed by CCC in the catalog and is made available for export sale. CCC also owns about .9 million bales of the 1957 crop of upland cotton which have not been cataloged.

Domestic mill consumption of cotton in 1958-59 is expected to be somewhat above the 8.0 million bales of 1957-58. Cotton consumption has not kept pace with the rise in per capita real income and lack of consumer demand has kept inventories of gray goods at the mills high in relation to unfilled orders. Consumption of cotton per capita in 1957 was about 9 percent lower than in 1956. Of all fibers, only noncellulosics, such as nylon, showed an increase in per capita use in 1957. A further decline in cotton occurred in the first half of 1958. However fiber consumption is expected to show an improved trend in the second half of 1958 and in 1959.

Market prices during the current season have averaged further below the loan than last year. The monthly average 1¹/₄ spot market prices for Middling 1-inch cotton from August through October 1958 were more than 1 cent higher than during the same months a year earlier, but the average support rate was 2 ³/₄ cents higher. The average 1¹/₄ market spot price in October for Middling inch cotton was 34.75 cents per pound, compared to the loan rate at these markets of 35.35 cents.

The Spot market quotations reflect prices paid by purchasers for domestic use. Prices paid by exporters are reflected by CCC selling prices for cotton for export. These have ranged from 28.36 to 28.85 cents per pound, basis Middling 1-inch cotton, average location, since the start of sales by CCC on May 12, 1958, for export during the current season.

Average prices received by farmers and parity prices during the current season have averaged above a year earlier. However, in mid-October the average price received by farmers for upland cotton of 33.26 cents per pound was slightly less than one cent above a year earlier. The mid-October parity price of 38.80 cents was 1.74 cents above a year earlier.

A national marketing quota of 12,167,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight) and a national acreage allotment of 16 million acres for the 1959 crop of upland cotton were proclaimed on September 29. The acreage allotment is at the minimum provided for by the Congress. In addition Congress provided for a national acreage reserve of 310,000 acres to meet minimum farm allotments. Total State allotments were announced on October 27.

The referendum on upland cotton marketing quotas will be held on December 15. At least two-thirds of the upland cotton farmers voting in the referendum must approve marketing quotas if they are to be effective. Disapproval would give farmers complying with the allotments price support at 50 percent of parity. Approval on the other hand would provide each farm operator with the choice of complying with his "regular" (Choice A) allotment making his crop eligible for price support at not less than 80 percent of parity, or complying with the 40 percent bigger (Choice B) allotment with price support at not less than 65 percent of parity.

The Secretary of Agriculture on October 13 announced a national marketing quota for extra-long staple cotton of 74,000 bales and a national acreage allotment of 71,000 acres for the 1959 crop. These compare with a marketing quota of 79,000 bales and an acreage allotment of 83,000 acres for the 1958 crop. A growers' referendum on these quotas also has been set for December 15.

THE CURRENT SUPPLY AND PRICE SITUATION

Carryover Lowest
in 5 Years
"Free Stocks" Rise

The carryover on August 1, 1958 totaled 8.7 million bales, 2.6 million below a year ago and much lower than the record 14.5 million bales on hand August 1, 1956. Of the 1958 total, 117,000 bales consisted of American-Egyptian cotton.

Of the total carryover, about 1.6 million bales were held in consuming establishments, .4 million more than a year ago. CCC stocks, excluding 690,000 bales sold under the 1958-59 sales programs, totaled 2.9 million bales. Thus "free stocks" were nearly 4.2 million bales, 2.2 million bales over a year ago. The volume of foreign cotton in the carryover was the smallest in more than 40 years.

Quality of Carryover Lowest on Record

The carryover on August 1, 1958 contained the largest proportion of the lower grades of upland cotton on record. Low Middling and lower grades made up 44 percent of the total compared with 31 percent in 1957. The proportion of Strict Middling and higher grades remained at the 30-year low of 7 percent set in 1957. As a result, the grade index of upland in the carryover was also the lowest on record, 89.4 (Middling White equals 100), compared with 91.9 last year and 94.0 in 1956. Cotton stapling 1" and shorter comprised 60 percent of the upland total, the highest since 1945. The 2.5 million bales of 1957 crop upland cotton acquired by CCC on July 31, 1958 averaged lower in grade and shorter in staple than privately held stocks.

American-Egyptian cotton stocks also averaged slightly lower in grade and shorter in staple than a year earlier. Only 8 percent of the American-Egyptian cotton in the carryover was in Grades 1 and 2 compared with 41 percent a year earlier and 29 percent two years ago. American-Egyptian cotton stapling 1-1/2" and longer accounted for only 9 percent of end-season stocks compared with 11 percent a year earlier and 30 percent two years ago.

1958 Crop Yields at Record

The 1958 crop of United States cotton will total 11.7 million running bales according to the November 1 forecast of the Crop Reporting Board. The crop, which is 800,000 bales larger than the weatherbeaten crop of 1957, is being produced on the smallest harvested acreage since 1876. Acreage allotments for 1958 totaled 17.6 million acres. Nearly 5 million were placed in Acreage Reserve of the Soil Bank, and 12.6 million were planted to cotton. As of November 1 it was estimated that about 12 million acres would actually be harvested.

The November crop estimate is 200,000 bales above that made on August 1 but about 300 thousand bales below indicated production on September 1. The weather in late September and early October adversely affected output in some of the Delta and Southeastern States. Weather conditions in the West and Southwest have remained nearly ideal. The indicated yield of 472 pounds per harvested acre is above all previous records--it compares with 388 pounds in 1957 and 417 pounds in 1955, the previous high (table 14). The November 1 crop report indicates that American-Egyptian cotton will be harvested on about 75 thousand acres and production will total 78,400 bales. Record high yields--close to 500 pounds per acre--are indicated for this type of cotton also. The estimated yield for all cotton reflects a steady postwar upward trend which had been interrupted for 2 years.

Table 1.--Cotton acreage, yield, production, price and value, United States, average 1920-29, 1930-39, 1940-49 and 1950 to date

Crop year	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	Season	Value
	In culti-	Har-	In culti-	Har-		average	of
	vation	vested	vation	vested		price per	produc-
	July 1		July 1			pound	tion
	Million	Million	Pounds	Pounds	Million		Million
	acres	acres			bales 1/	Cents	dollars
10-year av.							
1920-29	39.5	38.3	157.3	162.5	13.1	19.44	1,243
1930-39	33.0	31.2	201.7	205.4	13.2	9.37	603
1940-49	22.2	21.6	261.1	265.9	12.0	23.26	1,404
Annual							
1950	18.6	17.8	261.5	269.0	10.0	40.07	2,006
1951	28.2	26.9	257.5	269.4	15.1	37.88	2,869
1952	27.2	25.9	266.9	279.9	15.1	34.59	2,618
1953	25.2	24.3	312.6	324.2	16.5	32.25	2,655
1954	19.8	19.3	337.0	341.0	13.7	33.61	2,301
1955	17.5	16.9	411.0	417.0	14.7	32.33	2,379
1956	16.8	15.6	388.0	409.0	13.3	31.75	2,112
1957 2/	14.1	13.6	382.0	388.0	11.0	3/29.5	3/1,618
1958 4/	12.4	12.0	---	472.0	11.8	---	---

1/ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight which contain about 480 net pounds of lint.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Based on preliminary price in May 1958 Crop Report.

4/ Preliminary, November 1958 Crop Report.

Crop Reporting Board.

Production of cotton is estimated to be larger than last season in all regions except the Southeast. A record increase in Texas gives the Southwest an estimated 39 percent of the total U. S. cotton crop, the highest proportion since 1941. The West's proportion will be 23 percent of the U. S. total, the same as in 1957. The 3-year downward trend in production in the Delta States continued in 1958 and this region's percentage of total output (25 percent) as well as that of the Southeast (12 percent) is the lowest on record (table 14).

The change in distribution of production among regions in recent years partly reflects a shift in the distribution of acreage, some of which resulted from differences in the extent of Soil Bank participation among regions. Greater increases in yields per acre than in other regions are primarily responsible for the increased importance of the Southwest and West in cotton production; while increased yields in the Southeast and Delta merely prevented a yet further decline in proportional output (table 2).

Table 2.--Upland cotton: Proportions of permitted acreage 1/, acreage in cultivation July 1, and acreage for harvest, by regions, 1957, 1958

Area	Permitted acreage		Acreage in cultivation, July 1		Acreage for harvest <u>2/</u>	
	1957 Percent	1958 percent	1957 Percent	1958 Percent	1957 Percent	1958 Percent
West	8.4	10.1	9.1	10.7	9.2	10.9
Southwest	48.5	49.2	47.9	49.1	47.5	48.5
Delta	27.3	27.2	27.3	27.1	27.2	27.3
Southeast	15.8	13.5	15.7	13.1	16.1	13.3

1/ Acreage allotment less acreage reserve sign-up.

2/ September 1 estimate.

Ginnings Increase

Quality High

Ginnings to November 1, 1958 amounted to about 7.3 million bales, considerably above the quantity ginned to the same date a year earlier. The ginnings were about 63 percent of the estimated 1958 crop, compared with the postwar average to this date of 66 percent and 51 percent, in 1957. This year, as in 1957, the plantings were delayed by bad weather, and in 1958 excessive rains in the Delta and Southeast areas caused considerable replanting. Ginnings in Mississippi are running behind last season's slow rate. In nearly all other States ginnings are further along than last year. Based on the November crop report there remained about 4.4 million bales to be ginned as of November 1 this season, compared with 5.3 million bales on the same date last season.

Over 45 percent of the upland cotton ginned prior to November 1 this season was Middling in grade, the highest proportion for any comparable period since 1952. The grade index of ginnings through October this season was 97.2 (Middling White equals 100) compared with 96.2 a year earlier and the 1953-57 average of 96.8. The average staple of cotton ginned before November 1, 1958 was 33.1 thirty-seconds inches against 33.2 in the same period last season, and the 1953-57 average of 32.8.

Support Prices for Upland and Extra-Long Staple Cotton

The support price for 1958 crop upland cotton, basis Middling 7/8-inch at average location, is 31.23 cents per pound. This is 81 percent of the parity price of 38.55 cents per pound in effect on August 1, 1958. The average rate for Middling 1-inch cotton is 35.08 cents per pound. The quality differentials for the upland loan were published in the May Cotton Situation, CS-176. If the crop as a whole continues of higher quality than in 1957, the record yield at announced price supports will mean that gross receipts per acre will rise substantially.

The minimum support rate for the 1958 crop of extra-long staple cotton is 53.95 cents per pound, reflecting 65 percent of the parity price of 83 cents per pound in effect for July 1958. Average support rates this season are 5.75 cents below those applicable to the 1957 crop.

Prices Received by Farmers

The average price of 33.26 cents per pound received by farmers in mid-October for upland cotton was .93 cents above a year earlier. Although below September 1958, it was the highest October farm price since 1954, due to the high grade of the ginnings, as well as the higher support rates. The mid-October price was 1.28 cents below the previous month reflecting somewhat lower quality as the harvest advanced. The mid-October price was 86 percent of the parity price. This compares with 90 percent in September 1958 and 87 percent in October 1957. During the 1957-58 season, prices received by farmers averaged about 2 1/4 cents below the previous year.

Prices received by farmers for American-Egyptian cotton averaged 54.8 cents per pound in mid-October. This compared with the mid-September price of 55.0 cents per pound and was nearly 7 cents below average prices received in October 1957.

Market Prices Below Loan Rate

The average 14 spot market price for Middling 1-inch cotton during October was 34.75 cents per pound. This was slightly above the previous month and compares with the season's high of 34.83 cents in August and with

33.54 cents in October 1957. The current support price for Middling inch at the 14 spot markets is 35.35 cents per pound and market quotations for this quality cotton have averaged from 49 to 70 points under the support level. Prices offered farmers at the central markets for grades above Middling have also been below the support level, although prices for some of the lower grades have been running above applicable CCC loan rates.

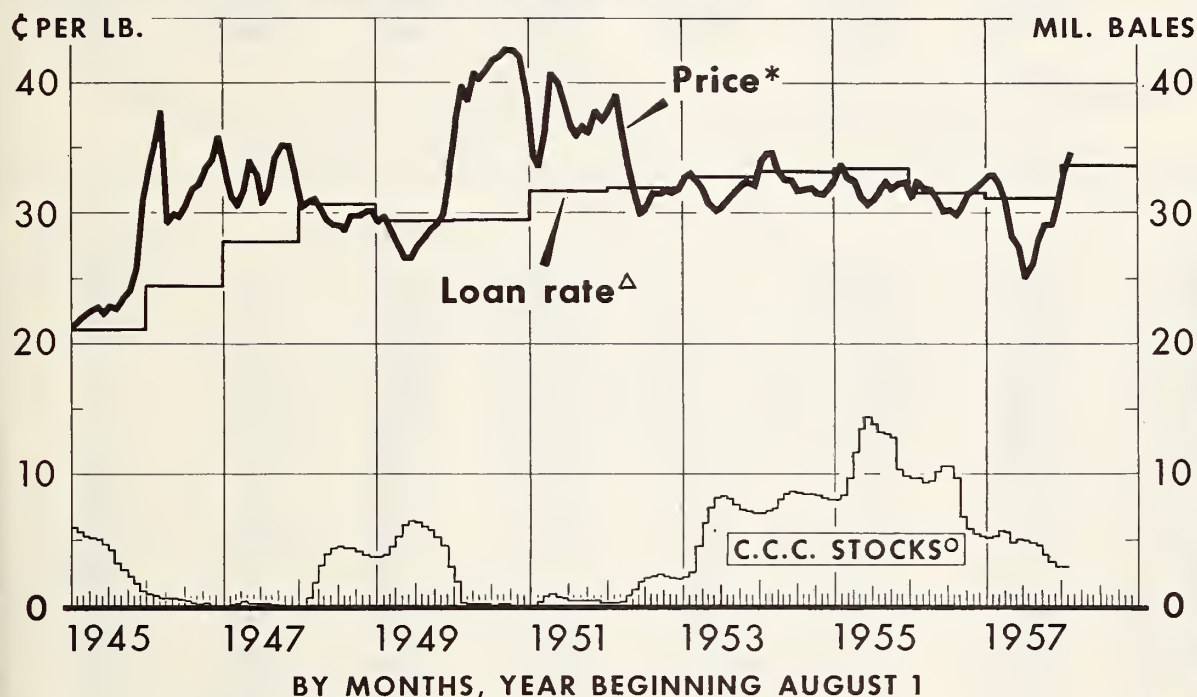
Table 3.--Upland cotton: Support rates and monthly average market prices
14 spot markets, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59

Middling 1 inch	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	<u>Cents per pound</u>	<u>Cents per pound</u>	<u>Cents per pound</u>
Support rate	33.02	32.56	35.35
Market price			
August	33.01	33.63	34.83
September	33.07	33.24	34.69
October	33.19	33.54	34.75

Loan Entries High
CCC Stocks Rise

As of November 7 approximately 2.3 million bales of the 1958 cotton crop had been placed under loan. After allowance for rejections and withdrawals, loans outstanding totaled 2,230,000 bales. Of this, 640 bales were American-Egyptian cotton. Net entries into the current loan through October this season were surpassed only in 1953 when the total crop was considerably larger. By approximately the same date in 1957, loan entries from the 1957 crop totaled 753,000 bales. The substantial portion of current marketings which have been placed under loan reflect the relationship between market prices and support prices. Judging by the quality of ginnings, cotton under loan is of exceptionally high quality.

COTTON PRICES, LOAN RATES, AND C.C.C. STOCKS



* AVERAGE PRICE RECEIVED BY FARMERS

Δ BASIS MILOOLING 15/16-INCH COTTON AT AVERAGE LOCATION

◊ POOLED, OWNED AND LOANS OUTSTANDING, EXCLUDING COTTON SOLD FOR EXPORT, END OF MONTH

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6560-58(10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 1

In previous years loans were not called before maturity. If the policy is continued, 1958 crop cotton remaining under loan would be acquired by CCC on July 31, 1959, under the Agricultural Act of 1958, it would be offered for sale for unrestricted use after August 1, 1959 (as soon as catalogued) at not less than 10 percent above the choice B level of price support. Current inventories are being offered for sale for unrestricted use at 105 percent of the current support rate plus carrying charges. Since the beginning of the marketing year on August 1, 1958, sales for unrestricted use of 1957 and previous crop cotton have totaled 17,000 bales. Total CCC stocks (owned and held as collateral against outstanding loans) reached 4.4 million bales on November 7. A year earlier such stocks totaled approximately 5.7 million bales (table 4).

Table 4.--CCC stocks of cotton, United States, 1958-59

Date	Total	Upland			Extra-long staple 1/		
		Ow ² ned	Under loan	Total	Ow ² ned	Under loan	Total
	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>
1956							
Aug. 1	3/9,877	3,780	6,054	9,834	22	4	3/43
1957							
Aug. 1	5,184	5,182	---	5,182	2	---	2
1958							
Aug. 1	2,922	2,884	---	2,884	38	---	38
Aug. 8	2,905	2,867	---	2,867	38	---	38
Aug. 15	2,920	2,867	13	2,880	4/40	---	40
Aug. 22	2,833	2,746	47	2,793	40	---	40
Aug. 29	2,896	2,746	109	2,855	4/41	---	41
Sept. 5	2,966	2,746	181	2,927	39	---	39
Sept. 12	3,068	2,730	300	3,030	38	---	38
Sept. 19	3,210	2,716	456	3,172	38	---	38
Sept. 26	3,373	2,710	625	3,335	38	---	38
Oct. 3	3,537	2,704	795	3,499	38	5/	38
Oct. 10	3,736	2,704	995	3,699	37	5/	37
Oct. 17	3,669	2,399	1,234	3,633	36	5/	36
Oct. 24	3,968	2,399	1,534	3,933	35	5/	35
Oct. 31	4,003	2,111	1,857	3,968	35	5/	35
Nov. 7	4,376	2,111	2,230	4,341	34	1	35

1/ Includes American-Egyptian, Sealand and Sea-Island. 2/ Estimated stock.
 3/ Including Secretary's account. 4/ Adjusted. 5/ Less than 500 bales.
 Commodity Stabilization Service.

Bulk of 1958 Imports

Already Entered

As estimated 140,000 bales of cotton were imported into the United States in 1957-58. About 80,000 bales of this quantity consisted of upland cotton, including 55,000 bales of Mexican cotton stapling 1 1/8 - 1 3/8 inches entered under the import quota for long staple cotton.

Imports of upland cotton during 1958-59 will be somewhat smaller, as a result of a revision of the extra-long staple import quota. Under the revision, proclaimed by the President on July 7, 1958, imports of cotton stapling 1 1/8 but less than 1 3/8" will be limited to about 13,000 bales, with a fourth of this quantity reserved for Tanguis cotton from Peru. The remaining quota for cotton 1 3/8" or more amounts to about 82,000 bales. Under the import quota for upland cotton, maximum imports are about 30,000 bales of which imports from Mexico are limited to 18,500 bales.

The Bureau of the Customs reported that 99 percent, or 94,000 bales of the 1958-59 import quota for long staple cotton was filled in the period August 1-30, 1958. This left 1,000 bales of Tanguis cotton eligible for entry. The import quota for cotton stapling under 1 1/8" opened on September 20; imports totaled about 20,000 bales, mostly from Mexico. The quota has been suspended for rough or harsh cotton under 3/4". Most of the balance of estimated imports will consist of this type of cotton.

Table 5.--Cotton, foreign growths: Imports into the United States average 1920-29, 1930-39, 1940-49 and annual 1950 to date 1/

Crop year beginning August 1	Country of origin							Total 2/
	Egypt	India	Paki- stan	China	Peru	Mexico	All other	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	1b.	1b.	1b.	1b.	1b.	1b.	1b.	1b.
Average								
1920-29	218.9	28.3	3/	35.7	21.4	49.0	3.4	356.6
Average								
1930-39	63.9	42.7	3/	23.0	2.2	15.2	3.9	150.9
Average								
1940-49	94.4	91.2	3.7	4/	15.1	19.9	3.5	227.8
1950	109.9	61.5	4.7	0	10.9	.1	2.0	189.1
1951	36.6	12.2	.4	0	9.5	20.5	.2	79.4
1952	117.5	36.3	8.0	0	15.0	18.7	4/	195.5
1953	83.7	17.9	14.4	0	8.4	16.6	4.0	145.1
1954	76.6	17.4	11.3	0	21.8	19.8	3.2	150.1
1955	62.4	5.8	22.8	0	23.5	21.5	1.4	137.4
1956 5/	82.2	3.8	16.1	0	8.1	21.9	4.7	136.8
1957 6/	30.2	8.3	13.4	0	14.4	73.7	1.4	141.5

1/ Imports for immediate consumption and withdrawn from warehouses for consumption.

2/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.

3/ Included in Indian imports.

4/ Less than 50 bales.

5/ Includes 48,213 bales of stockpile cotton, chiefly from Egypt, released under the long staple quota.

6/ Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census.

Total Supply Under
Last Year

The total supply of cotton in the United States during the 1958-59 marketing year is estimated to be 20 1/2 million bales, about 2 million bales below last year and more than 7 million bales below the all-time high reached in 1956. Of this total, approximately 250,000 bales will consist of extra-long staple cotton compared to 227,000 on August 1, 1958 (tables 20 and 21).

Cottonseed and Products

The larger cotton crop than 1957 is expected to result in a 5-percent larger outturn of cottonseed. Total production of cottonseed in 1958 is estimated at 4.9 million tons. Beginning stocks remained at the low level of a year ago. With a new record output of soybeans, prices to farmers for cottonseed are expected to average about 20 percent below last year, near the CCC purchase price of \$41 per ton (basis grade 100).

Based on the estimated cottonseed production, a corresponding increase in output of cottonseed products is likely. The estimated total for linters is 1.4 million bales, about 150,000 above 1957. With beginning stocks of linters slightly below August 1, 1957, and imports held down by low domestic prices, the total supply of linters is expected to be about 140,000 bales above the 2.2 million bales of last year. Sales have improved somewhat this season, and the pick-up in general business conditions should raise consumption from the very low level of 1.1 million bales in 1957-58. Thus a further slight decline in carryover appears likely.

DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS

Domestic Mill Consumption
Improves

The downward trend in domestic mill consumption of cotton has slackened. It now appears likely that mill consumption during the year ending July 31, 1959 will be above the 8 million bales used during 1957-58. The average daily rate of mill consumption in September was 32,395 bales. This figure as well as the one in August showed a more than seasonal increase from the previous month. The daily rate of mill consumption is still below a year ago but by a much smaller margin than in the first half of 1958. Based on normal seasonal variations, as computed by the Bureau of the Census, the average daily rate of consumption in September would indicate a total consumption of 8 1/2 million bales. However, this rate is not likely to be maintained and mill consumption will probably range between 8 and 8 1/2 million bales.

The level of mill consumption is closely related to consumer disposable income. As incomes rise, proportionately less is spent for clothing, but total expenditures for apparel increase (table 6). The estimate for total mill consumption in 1958-59 takes into account that consumer incomes and spending, currently above a year ago, are expected to rise further during 1958 and 1959. Between the second and third quarters of 1958 retail sales of apparel (seasonally adjusted) rose about 5 percent.

Table 6.--Disposable personal income and expenditures for apparel,
United States, 1951 to 1958

Calendar year	:	Disposable personal income <u>1/</u>	:	Expenditures for apparel <u>2/</u>	
				Actual	As percentage of disposable income
		<u>Billion dollars</u>		<u>Billion dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1951	:	227.5	:	17.8	7.8
1952	:	238.7	:	18.6	7.8
1953	:	252.5	:	18.7	7.4
1954	:	256.9	:	18.7	7.3
1955	:	274.4	:	19.7	7.2
1956	:	290.5	:	20.7	7.1
1957	:	205.1	:	20.9	6.9
1958 <u>3/</u>	:	311.0	:		

1/ Income of individuals, less taxes.

2/ Not including shoes.

3/ Estimate.

Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census.

Stock Ratio Lower

At the end of September stocks of raw cotton at mills totaled 1.4 million bales, 200,000 below July 1958. Stocks of broadwoven goods at the mills also have been reduced; relative to production, September stocks were about 10 percent under a year ago.

New orders in recent months have averaged above last year. Relative to unfilled orders, the ratio of stocks of broadwoven goods at the mills was .58 in September. This compares with .62 a year ago, but remains well above the postwar average (figure 2). The stock/unfilled-order ratio has proven a useful indicator of mill consumption during the following several months: when the ratio goes down, consumption tends to increase and when the ratio rises, consumption tends to decline. However, stock positions also reflect expectations regarding price changes. Trade sources indicate that for the balance of the marketing year a general policy of inventory reduction is likely.

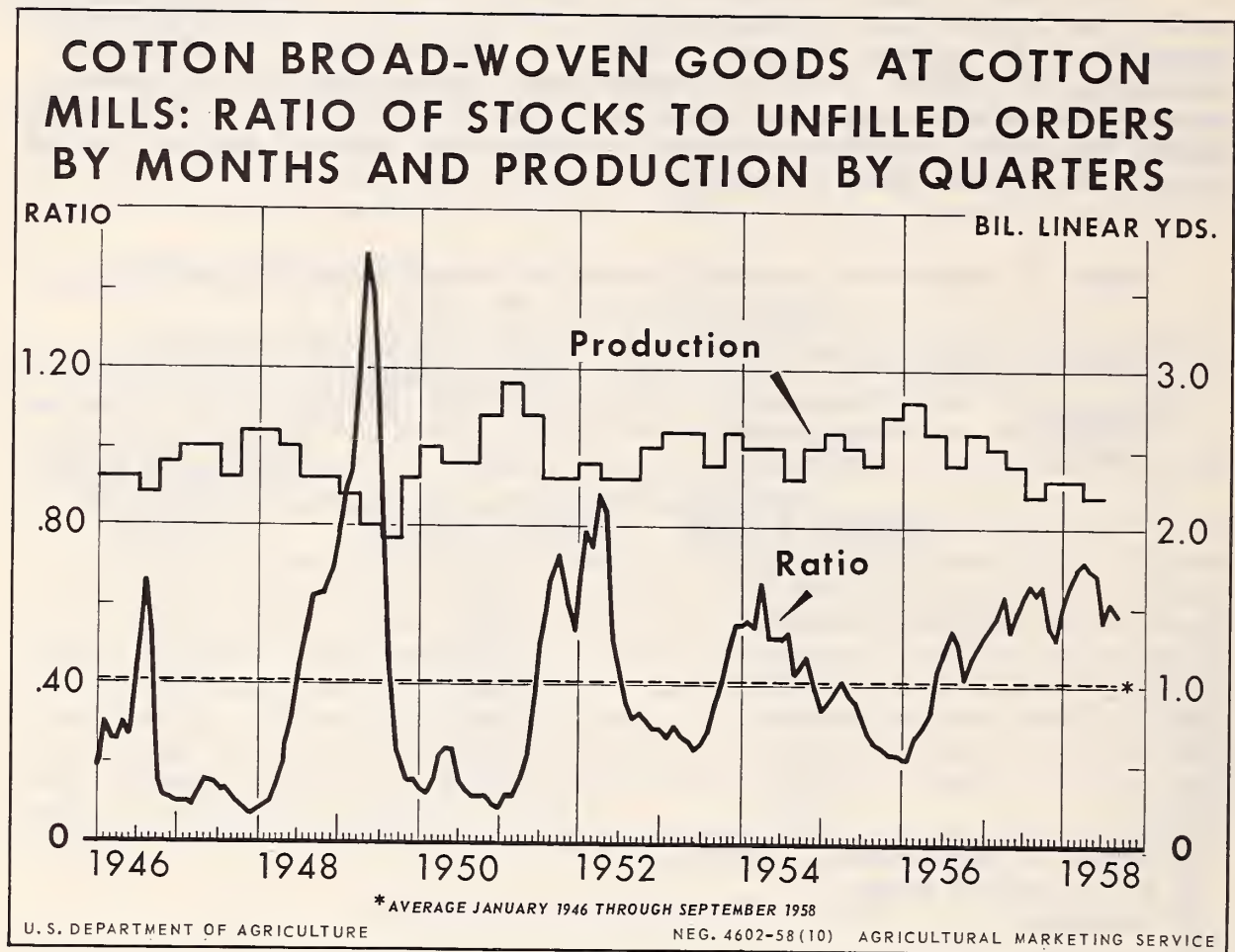


Figure 2

Mill Margins Continue Below a Year Ago

The average spread between the price of a pound of cotton and its approximate cloth equivalent narrowed again in September and October after having widened in August thus reverting to the downward trend of the second half of the previous marketing year. The spread averaged 22.16 cents in October, against 22.30 in August and 24.02 in October a year ago. Prices for most types of cotton gray goods remained relatively unchanged during September. The average value of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton, based on prices for 20 selected constructions, was 57.14 cents. This compares with 56.99 cents a month earlier and 58.36 cents a year ago. There are indications that cloth prices strengthened in early November. The average price of the quality of cotton assumed to be used in the manufacture of the 20 constructions was 34.98 cents in October, against 34.75 cents in September and 34.34 cents in October 1957.

Military Fiber Use Increases in Third Quarter of 1958

Fiber consumption in textile items delivered to the military forces during July-September 1958 was somewhat above the third quarter of 1957, but the total for the first 9 months of 1958 was about 25 percent below the comparable period of 1957. Consumption of cotton in July-September 1958 was about 19,000 bales, only somewhat above the very low level reached in the third quarter of 1957. Total military consumption of cotton in the first 9 months of the calendar year 1958 was about 20 percent below this period of 1957 but compares favorably with previous years. The total for the calendar year 1957 was 106,200 bales, compared with 93,600 in 1956 and 66,500 in 1955.

Consumption of manmade fibers during July-September 1958 was also above the reduced level recorded for the same quarter a year ago, but for the first 9 months of 1958 total consumption of manmade fibers, estimated at close to 1 million pounds, was about one-fourth of the total consumed during the comparable period in 1957, and well below the previous 2 years also. Wool consumed during July-September 1958 was likewise above a year ago; the total thus far in 1958 was about 20 percent below last year's high rate.

Delivery of all types of cotton fabric to the military forces during the first 9 months of 1958 was also a fourth below the comparable period of 1957, and totaled about 30 million square yards. Deliveries of sateen, the major cotton cloth item, amounted to about 9 million square yards compared with 26 million in the first 3 quarters of 1957. Deliveries of manmade fiber fabrics in the third quarter of 1958 rose from the very low level of the previous 2 quarters, as deliveries of oxford cloth were at the highest rate since this series was begun in mid-1954. However, manmade fiber deliveries thus far in 1958, totaling 2.1 million square yards, were 70 percent below the comparable period in 1957 (tables 33 and 34).

Per Capita Consumption Lags

The per capita consumption of cotton in 1957 continued its postwar downward trend and reached the lowest level since 1938. At 23.7 pounds it was 2.2 pounds below the previous year. Total fiber consumption, 36.1 pounds, showed a 2.6 pound reduction from 1956. A substantial decline in wool (.8 pounds) and a moderate one in rayon and acetate (.2 pounds) was partially offset by the continued rise in the combined consumption of non-cellulosic fibers including nylon, dacron, orlon, glass fibers, etc. Impressive inroads on total fiber consumption were made by paper and other non-woven materials. Data on mill consumption indicates that a further 8 percent drop in per capita cotton consumption took place during the first 9 months of 1958 compared with the comparable period in 1957, with the first half of 1958 accounting for the decline (table 35).

A major factor in the decline in cotton consumption, both total and per capita, has been the loss of the industrial market, notably for tire cord and bags. There is evidence that the loss of markets for apparel and some household uses to the newer synthetic fibers often does not extend beyond the period of innovation. In fact, private sources have estimated that during the past 10 years the proportionate use of cotton in apparel, particularly in women's dresses and men's and women's sportswear has increased significantly. It should also be noted that the expanded use of the newer synthetics was accompanied by a decline in per capita consumption of rayon and acetate as well as of the natural fibers.

Foreign Demand

Lower Foreign

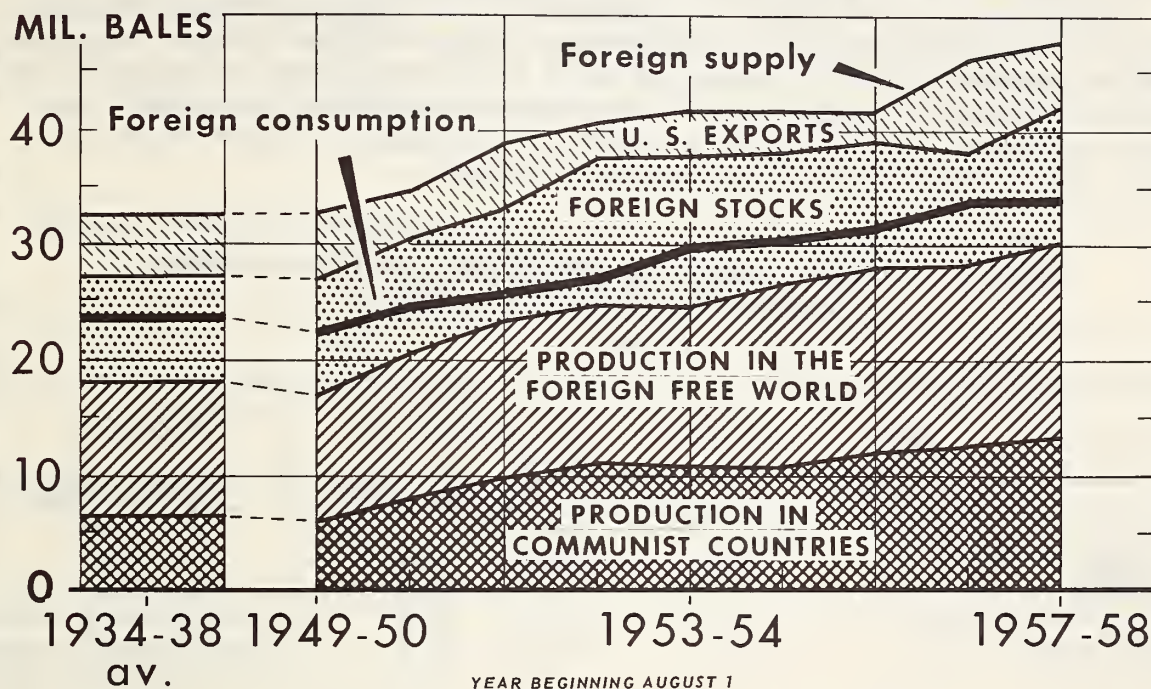
Supplies Larger

The steady postwar increase in foreign free world consumption halted early in 1958. During the entire 1957-58 season, consumption at 20.4 million bales was .6 million bales below 1956-57. Some major foreign customers for U. S. cotton, including Japan and the United Kingdom, were hit by reduced domestic and export demand for yarns and textiles. In mid-1958 yarn and textile production in most major cotton importing countries, with the exception of Canada and France, was substantially below a year earlier. Stocks of raw cotton at the beginning of the current marketing year in most of these countries were at "normal" levels relating to consumption, and below a year earlier.

On the other hand, carryover stocks in foreign exporting countries were .6 million bales higher on August 1, 1958 than a year earlier. Foreign free world production is expected to increase again in 1958--by as much as 1 million bales. The greatest increase during 1958-59 will be in the extra-long staple varieties. Thus, total indigenous supplies in the foreign free world during 1958-59 will be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million bales above the previous season.

Total foreign production, including that in the Soviet bloc, is estimated at 30.6 million bales, compared with 29.3 in 1957-58. The crop in the Soviet Union may not differ much from last year but reports indicate expanded production on the Chinese Mainland. Although the expansion in production in the Soviet Union and China in recent years has been remarkable, supplies in the Soviet bloc as a whole are well below consumption needs. This area is likely to remain a net importer of cotton, unless the goals of self sufficiency are reached earlier than indicated or unless Soviet leadership decides to place cotton on the world market for the attainment of a political objective.

COTTON: SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 6469-58 (10) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Figure 3

Exports to Decline

Because of larger foreign exportable supplies this year reduced foreign consumption, large inventories of textiles and continued price weakness the export outlook for U. S. cotton in 1958-59 is not as favorable as during the past two years. About two-thirds of the increase in foreign free world production this season is in the countries producing a large proportion of the relatively higher-priced extra-long staples. The bulk of U. S. exports is not directly competitive with the longer staple types that are now in a surplus position. Nevertheless, it appears that U. S. exports will do well to reach 4 million bales. Such a figure would be 1.7 million bales below 1957-58.

Exports during August and September totaled 427,210 bales, 40 percent below exports for these two months of 1957. Estimates from private sources indicate that exports this season through the fourth week of October were 36 percent below the comparable period a year ago.

Generally speaking, when U. S. and foreign prices are competitive, United States exports fill the gap between foreign production and consumption. This is true because of the existence of trade and payment arrangements between foreign countries and because in most importing countries the demand for all types of U. S. goods often exceeds available dollar resources. The U. S. is the only country both willing and able to store and finance large stocks. Foreign exporters for the most part cannot afford to hold stocks, and major importers tend to maintain stocks at an average level equal to 4-months consumption. Major short-term variations in this stock ratio for balance-of-payment reasons or in expectation of higher or lower prices can however have a significant effect on U. S. exports.

Table 7.--Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign free world, 1957-58 and 1958-59

Item	1957-58 <u>1/</u>	1958-59 <u>2/</u>
	<u>Million bales</u>	<u>Million bales</u>
Starting carryover	9.2	9.7
Production	16.6	17.6
Imports from U. S.	5.7	4.0
Total supply	31.5	31.3
Consumption	20.4	20.0
Exports to U. S., net exports to communist countries, and destroyed	3/1.4	3/1.4
Total disappearance	21.8	21.4
Ending carryover	9.7	9.9

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Includes exports from the U. S. to Poland.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Government Financing of Cotton Exports

The U. S. Government has allotted about 237 million dollars to finance the export of cotton in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959. Most of these funds were appropriated for the 1957-58 fiscal year under the Mutual Security Act and Public Law 480. If completely used, these funds will finance the

export of about 1.5 million bales of cotton. Additional funds will be made available for cotton exports for use in 1958-59. Exports of about 2.3 million bales were financed in the fiscal year 1957-58 (table 8).

Of the major importers of U. S. cotton during the first half of 1958, the United Kingdom, Germany and Canada made virtually no use of special financing. Japan used Export-Import Bank loans. France, Spain, Poland and Yugoslavia relied largely on Title I of Public Law 480 while Korea, Formosa and India used mostly Mutual Security Act funds (table 36).

Table 8.--Special programs of the U. S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years beginning July 1, 1957 and 1958 1/

Program	1957-58		1958-59	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		<u>2/</u>		<u>2/</u>
	Million dollars	Million bales	Million dollars	Million bales
Mutual Security Act	108.8	0.7	74.6	0.5
Export-Import Bank	112.7	.7	79.8	.5
Public Law 480				
Title I	133.0	.9	<u>3/</u> 81.3	.5
Title II	5.0	<u>4/</u>	1.1	<u>4/</u>
Total	359.5	2.3	236.8	1.5

1/ Authorized for delivery, shipments and disbursement. Authorizations made in 1957-58 but not shipped by June 30, 1958 are reported under 1958-59.

2/ Running bales, partly estimated.

3/ Excludes agreement with Burma and Israel amounting to about 4 million dollars for which purchase authorizations have not been issued.

4/ Less than 50,000 bales.

CCC Sales for Export

CCC sales of upland cotton for export during the period August 1, 1957-July 31, 1958 totaled 5.8 million bales (NO-C-9). Selling prices under NO-C-9 ranged from 6-7 cents below domestic market prices. In addition, 26,600 bales of upland cotton were transferred by CCC for P.L. 480, Title II grants.

Sales for export during the current marketing year (NO-C-11) totaled 1.4 million bales as of October 27. The sale of October 13 which included for the first time newly catalogued 1957 crop cotton was the largest this season, and totaled 304,000 bales, at an average price of 28.85 cents basis Middling inch at average location. The sale on October 27 totaled 278,000 bales at an average price of 28.59 cents. Sales to November 1, 1957 for export during 1957-58 totaled 3.7 million bales. An additional 2,000 bales were transferred for Title II donations.

During the 1958-59 marketing year, carrying charges will not be added by CCC in determining acceptable sales prices under the cotton export program. The addition of such charges after November during the 1956-57 and 1957-58 programs had the effect of progressively raising U. S. export prices.

Under the payment-in-kind program, effective during the current marketing year, registrations through October 27 totaled 199,184 bales. The rate of payment is equal to 6.5 cents per pound, and cumulative credits to be earned against sales registered to this date total 3.7 million dollars.

Foreign Growths Selling Below U. S. Export Prices

Foreign spot prices have declined sharply in recent months and in October were well below the 1957-58 average. Prices of some foreign growths reached postwar lows, but in recent weeks have shown firming tendencies (table 41). Part of the decline was due to successive reductions in export taxes, particularly in the extra-long staples. At times spot prices are nominal or do not reflect widespread trade discounts. Landed prices, c.i.f. major import markets, clearly indicate that nearly all higher grade foreign growths are currently priced below comparable U. S. qualities. This reverses the situation which prevailed during most of the past 2 marketing years. Except for the lower grades, U. S. export prices currently average above a year ago.

Exports and Imports of Cotton Textiles

The general decline in U. S. exports of both agricultural and nonagricultural products, was reflected in a decline in exports of cotton textiles during the first half of 1958. In 1957, however, exports totaled 314 million dollars, about 5 percent above 1956. Exports of cotton broadwoven goods likewise increased in 1957 compared with 1956 and then declined during the first half of 1958. In August 1958 however they totaled 43 million square yards, 2 million above a year ago and the largest of any August since 1954.

Imports of cotton textiles in 1957 were valued at 142.6 million dollars, down 12 percent from 1956. In the early months of 1958, imports have been around the comparable 1957 level. Import of broadwoven goods showed the greatest decline (about 1/3) between 1956 and 1957, and remained at this reduced level during the first 5 months of 1958. This reflected continued application of voluntary export quotas by Japan.

The quantity of broadwoven goods exported in 1957 was nearly four times as large as the quantity of imports. In terms of value, exports of all cotton textile items were about twice as high as imports.

Table 9.--Exports and imports of cotton broadwoven goods and all cotton textile items, United States, 1954 to date

Year	Broadwoven goods		All textile items	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
1954	605,082	74,255	317,303	83,122
1955	542,400	133,146	292,858	131,906
1956	511,622	188,248	293,321	161,347
1957	553,112	122,447	313,548	142,558

Cotton Products Export Program

During the current marketing year export payments are being continued on cotton products which are exported. These payments compensate domestic cotton textile producers for the cheaper cotton available to foreign mills under the CCC export sales and payment-in-kind programs.

Payments in August and September 1958 totaled 2.1 million dollars and covered 32.2 million pounds. The base rate of payment August through October was 6.28 cents per pound and for November it is 5.67 cents. During the 1957-58 marketing year, payments totaled 15.5 million dollars covering 277 million pounds. These products ranged from waste to finished apparel. Cumulative payments since the beginning of the program total 30.5 million dollars. About 1/4 of this total represented exports to Canada, while exports to Cuba and the Philippines accounted for an additional 25 percent.

Further Decline in Carryover Appears Likely

With total production and imports estimated at 11.8 million bales and disappearance likely to total around 12 1/4 million bales, a further cut in the carryover appears likely on August 1, 1959. Indications are, however, that an effort will be made to keep free stocks and mill inventories at a minimum. Thus CCC inventories are likely to show a substantial increase from the 2.9 million bale level to which they had declined by August 1, 1958.

Table 10.--Disappearance of cotton in the United States,
1951-52 to 1958-59

Year	Domestic mill consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>
1951-52	9,196.0	5,514.8	35.0	14,745.8
1952-53	9,461.2	3,048.2	50.0	12,559.4
1953-54	8,576.2	3,760.5	75.0	12,411.7
1954-55	8,841.5	3,445.5	60.0	12,347.0
1955-56	9,209.6	2,213.9	1/	11,423.5
1956-57	8,608.4	7,593.4	1/	16,201.8
1957-58	8,009.8	5,717.3	1/	13,727.1
1958-59 2/	8,250.0	4,000.0	1/	12,250.0

1/ Not available. 2/ Estimated.

The reduction in carryover will be limited to upland cotton. A world surplus exists in the extra-long staple varieties. World stocks are high relative to consumption, prices have progressively weakened and prospects are for a 50-percent increase in production. Under these conditions, U. S. exports will be limited to those financed by the Government. The total supply in the United States is estimated at close to 400,000 bales. The total supply includes the unsold balance of the 50,000 bales of American-Egyptian cotton released from the stockpile. Mill consumption has not greatly exceeded 100,000 bales for the past 7 years. Lower current prices may raise mill consumption substantially. But an increase in the carryover appears likely even without further releases from the strategic stockpile.

THE 1959 CROP

Acreage Allotments for 1959 Crop Cotton

A national marketing quota of 12,167,000 bales (500 pounds gross weight) for the 1959 crop of upland cotton was proclaimed on September 29. Based on the September 1 crop report, a marketing quota of about 8,196,000 bales would have been sufficient to provide a normal supply. However, the Agricultural Act of 1958 sets the minimum national acreage allotment at 16 million acres and the national marketing quota at the number of bales required to provide such an acreage allotment. The national marketing quota of 12,056,000 running bales (based on the September 1 Crop Report) is about 4.4 million bales above the "normal" supply (combined domestic consumption and exports plus a 30 percent carryover).

In addition, Congress provided for a national acreage reserve of 310,000 acres to meet minimum farm allotments. The minimum farm allotment for "old" cotton farms is the smaller of 10 acres or the farm's 1958 allotment. State acreage allotments were released on October 27 (table 13). The total allotments of 16,310,000 acres compare with State acreage allotments for the 1958 upland crop of 17,554,528 acres. The largest reduction compared with 1958 was in Texas with a cut of 628,000 acres. Mississippi was next with 89,000 fewer acres than in 1958, while California, Arkansas and Oklahoma each was cut about 75,000 acres. Notices of farm acreage allotments will be mailed to farm operators prior to December 15 when the referendum on upland cotton marketing quotas will be held. Farmers who were engaged in the production of upland cotton in 1958 are eligible to vote in the referendum. At least two-thirds of the upland cotton farmers voting in the referendum must approve marketing quotas if they are to be effective.

For the 1959 crop of extra-long staple cotton a national marketing quota of 74,000 bales and a national acreage allotment of 71,000 acres was proclaimed on October 13. Based on the September 1 crop estimate, the total supply (excluding unsold balance of cotton released from the stockpile) was expected to exceed "normal" supply by 12 percent. A referendum on marketing quotas for the 1959 crop of extra-long staple cotton will also be held on December 15 in areas where this type is grown. For the 1958 crop the marketing quota was 79,000 bales and the acreage allotment totaled 83,000 acres.

Price support for the 1959 crop of extra-long staple cotton will be set at between 60 and 75 percent of parity. Support for the 1958 crop reflects 65 percent of parity.

"Choice" Plan
Operative for 1959

As provided by the Agricultural Act of 1958, if marketing quotas are in effect for the 1959 upland cotton crop, each farm operator who has an upland cotton acreage allotment may elect to comply with his "regular"--called Choice (A)--farm allotment, in which case his crop will be eligible for the full level of price support available for the crop (not less than 80 percent of parity for 1959); or he may elect to comply with the farm's Choice (B) farm allotment--which is 40 percent more than the Choice (A) allotment, and be eligible for price support at a level which is 15 percent of parity less than the level available under Choice (A). Final price support levels will be announced no later than January 31.

If quotas are disapproved for the 1959 crop of upland cotton in the referendum, the Choice (B) allotment for the farm will not be in effect but the "regular" farm allotments will be, and price support will be available to cooperators at 50 percent of parity.

COTTON ACREAGE AND YIELD 1937-57

By Doris D. Rafler and Charles H. Wittmann

Marked changes in acreage and yield have occurred in the production of cotton in the United States. While the total acreage devoted to cotton has tended to decline, yields and production have increased. However, the direction and degree of these changes have varied with the period and geographical area. Available annual data on acreage, yield and production expressed respectively in terms of acres, pounds and bales make it difficult to measure, over a period of time, the interaction of these various factors on the amount of cotton available in the United States. 1/ Furthermore when a moving average is used to represent a trend for any of these series, the trend line necessarily begins after and ends before the period for which data are available.

The purpose of this study is to measure the changes in acreage, yield and production on a comparable basis. 2/ The trends which were developed cover the entire period under review. In addition to providing information on trends during the periods 1951-57, 1947-57 and 1937-57 the data may prove useful in forecasting the direction of yields in particular areas. Furthermore, the data casts some light on the relationship between increases and decreases in acreage and yield.

Trends in acreage and yield

Table 11 indicates the average annual percentage of change for stated periods and geographical areas.

*Summary of a forthcoming article in the April 1959 issue of Agricultural Economics Research. Detailed charts will be published at that time, as will a description of the methodology used.

1/ The Bureau of the Census has for a number of years related changes in a given State or region to changes in the United States as a whole. This however obscures developments within individual States and regions.

2/ The methodology used consists of fitting a trend line of the exponential type directly to the natural numbers, rather than to their logarithms as in least squares. See J. W. Glover, Tables of Applied Mathematics in Finance, Insurance, Statistics (George Wahr, 1930), pp. 470-483, F. C. Mills, Economic Tendencies (National Bureau of Economic Research, 1932), Chapter I.

Table 11.--Cotton: Average annual rates of change in acreage, yield and production, by States and areas, for selected periods 1937-1957

State and area	1937-57			1947-57			1951-57			1947-57		
	Acreage	Yield	Production	Acreage	Yield	Production	Acreage	Yield	Production	Acreage	Yield	Production
	Average	percent change	Average	percent change	Average	percent change	Average	percent change	Average	percent change	Average	percent change
<u>West</u>												
Arizona	5.0	5.8	10.9	2.8	7.5	8.8	-11.4	9.3	-2.9			9.6
California	6.2	2.2	8.4	.8	4.3	4.5	-12.2	9.1	-4.4			10.2
New Mexico	4.5	1.8	6.3	-1.1	4.4	2.9	-10.2	7.6	-2.8			12.5
<u>Southwest</u>												
Oklahoma	-4.9	1.0	-4.5	-5.2	3.6	-2.8	-14.4	9.6	-5.8			20.4
Texas	-.9	2.7	1.3	-3.7	4.5	-.2	-11.8	10.4	-1.8			10.6
<u>Delta</u>												
Arkansas	-1.9	1.6	-.6	-5.6	4.6	-1.8	-9.2	8.2	-1.5			12.9
Louisiana	-3.5	2.9	-1.0	-4.7	3.1	-2.0	-11.6	1.6	-9.8			9.4
Mississippi	-2.2	1.9	-.7	-5.0	4.0	-1.5	-9.4	4.8	-4.7			13.6
Missouri	.3	-.7	-.3	-4.1	3.2	-1.2	-8.8	5.0	-3.0			18.2
Tennessee	-.9	1.2	.2	-4.0	3.8	-.9	-9.8	6.7	-3.7			10.2
<u>Southeast</u>												
Alabama	-3.6	2.1	-1.8	-5.8	3.8	-3.0	-11.2	6.1	-5.6			16.5
Georgia	-4.6	1.9	-3.1	-5.7	4.3	-2.2	-13.3	4.1	-10.0			12.2
No. Carolina	-3.0	-.1	-3.1	-5.7	.9	-5.2	-11.7	-.3	-12.1			17.8
So. Carolina	-2.9	.5	-2.5	-5.7	1.9	-4.3	-12.2	1.2	-11.4			15.4
<u>Area Averages 2/</u>												
West	5.6	3.2	8.8	1.0	5.3	5.6	-11.7	8.9	-3.7			8.2
Southwest	-1.5	2.5	.6	-3.9	4.5	-.5	-12.1	10.4	-2.1			10.6
Delta	-1.6	1.7	-.6	-5.0	4.0	-1.6	-9.7	5.6	-4.2			11.8
Southeast	-3.7	1.4	-2.5	-5.7	2.9	-3.5	-12.2	3.4	-9.3			14.7
U. S. average 2/	-1.7	2.5	.4	-4.2	4.6	-.4	-11.4	7.6	-4.4			7.6

1/ Calculated by adding percent deviation of actual yields from the 1947-57 trend, regardless of sign, and dividing by 11. 2/ Includes in addition to States listed above: Nevada in the West; Kansas in the Southwest; Illinois and Kentucky in the Delta; Florida and Virginia in the Southeast.

For the period 1937-57 the statistics clearly indicate declines in acreage and increases in yields for most areas in the United States. The average annual decline in acreage was 1.7 percent while yields increased an average of 2.5 percent a year. The increase in production was 0.4 percent. Trends for the Delta and Southwest were fairly close to those for the nation.^{3/} In the Southeast, however, acreage declined an average of 3.7 percent a year, yields were up only 1.4 percent, and production declined 2.5 percent. Conversely, the West during this period had average annual increases of 5.6 percent in acreage, 3.2 percent in yields (the highest rate of any area) and 8.8 percent in production.

The technological and legislative factors, which, together with weather and insect infestation are the great variables in cotton production, have had their greatest effect during the postwar period. It is not surprising, therefore, that the secular trends in acreage and yield noted above have been magnified since 1947. Thus, during the period 1947-57 we note that for the United States as a whole the average annual decline in acreage was 4.2 percent. The proportionally greater average increase in yield of 4.6 percent was not of sufficient magnitude to prevent a 0.4 percent decline in production. Contributing to this result was the relatively large decline in acreage (5.7 percent) and a relatively moderate increase in yield (2.9 percent) in the Southeast. The total production in this area declined an average of 3.5 percent. During this 11-year period, developments in the West did not change the national trend. From 1947 to 1957, acreage in the West increased only about 1 percent per year and even a 5.3 percent average annual increase in yield could only produce a 5.6 percent rise in output. The reason for this is clearly evident in table 11. Since 1951 acreage in the West has declined more than the national average and the increase in yield of 8.9 percent was actually lower than that achieved during these recent years in the Southwest.

Application of trends to projections of yield

These trends can properly be used for short-term projections of yields only when it is known that no major technological or legislative developments will occur in the year being projected. In the case of national average yield, for instance, a shift in the proportion of total acreage from high-yielding to low-yielding areas would obviously affect trend calculations.

^{3/} Throughout this discussion the regions referred to contain the following States:

West: Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada.

Southwest: Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas.

Delta: Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee.

Southeast: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia.

Such a major shift has resulted in 1957 and 1958 from the larger proportional Soil Bank participation in the low-yielding areas, and may result in 1959 from a larger than proportional participation of the high-yielding areas in Choice (B) of the Agricultural Act of 1958. This is equally true in projecting yields in individual States. The large participation of Texas cotton farmers in the 1958 Soil Bank is responsible in part for yields on acreage remaining for harvest being substantially above the trend.

Corollary to this is the recognition that the slope of the trend line will be affected by the stage reached in applying innovations to production techniques. If a sustained period of yield increase has resulted from the progressively widespread application of improved cultivation practices or irrigation, recent trends would not be expected to be maintained. This may be true in Arizona where substantial yield increases resulted as skip-row planting was extended. In such cases, the projection of a yield trend is likely to overstate the additional increase in yields which is likely to occur, unless new factors are introduced. Therefore a new trend would have to be developed based on the years in which the innovation had already gained currency. Similar problems arise in areas where, conversely, the application of improved production techniques is a relatively recent development. The 1958 estimated yields in Oklahoma illustrate this point: the recent sharp step-up in irrigation has resulted in yields which are well above the trend for this State.

In addition, in projecting the trend for any particular year it must be kept in mind that year-to-year deviations from the trend have been fairly significant. During the period 1947-57 these average annual deviations from yield trends ranged from a low of about 9 1/2 percent in Arizona and Louisiana to a high of over 20 percent in Oklahoma. For the United States as a whole, deviations from the trend in the various areas to some extent cancel each other out. Thus the average annual deviation from the trend (1947-57) for the United States as a whole was plus or minus 7 1/2 percent (table 11).

However, it will be noted that for the United States the trend line based on 9-year moving averages intersects the trends based on average annual changes for the 1937-57 and 1947-57 periods. Furthermore for most States, estimated yields for 1958 based on the 1951-57 or 1947-57 trend are fairly close to the yields estimated by the Crop Reporting Board on September 1, 1958 (table 12).

COTTON: YIELD PER HARVESTED ACRE, AND TRENDS FOR SELECTED PERIODS

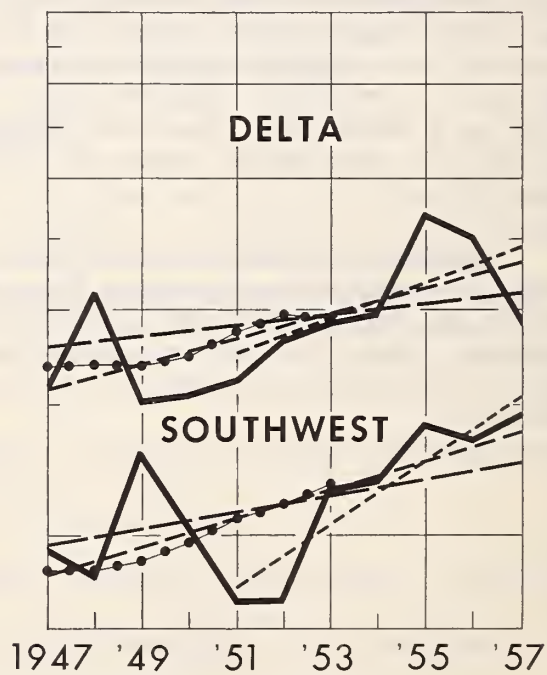
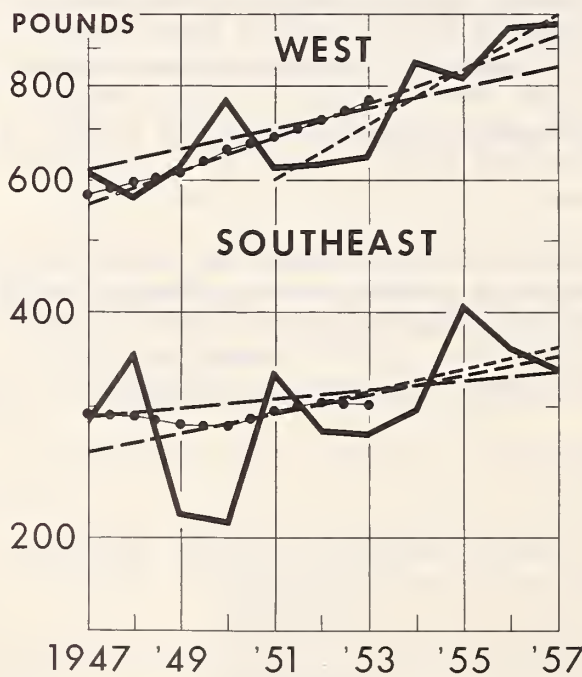
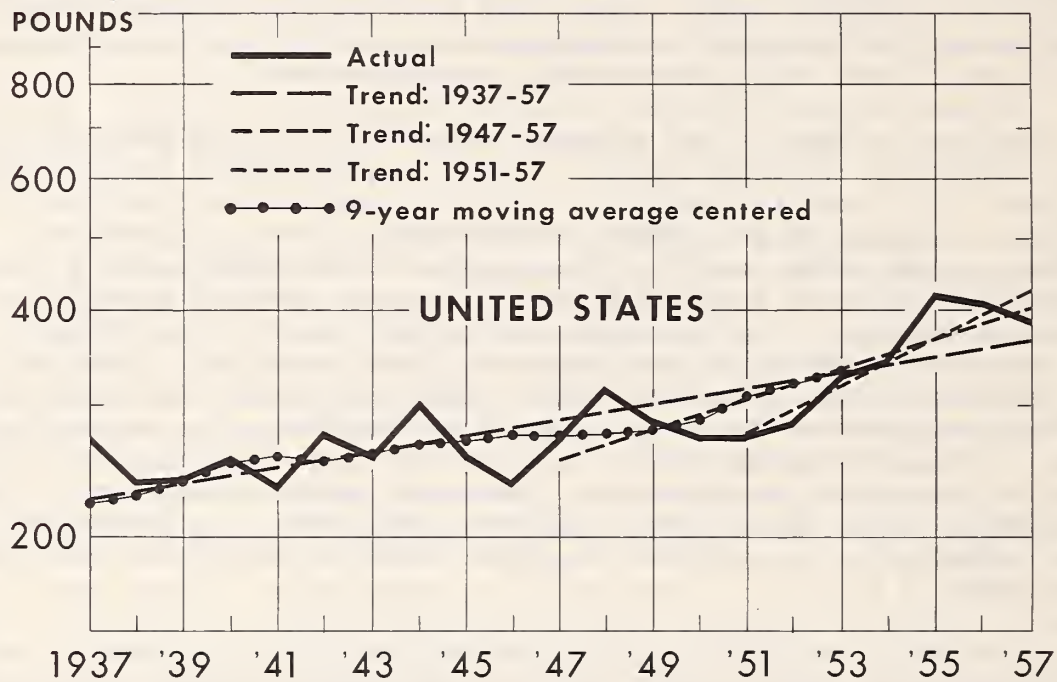


Figure 4

Relation between acreage and yield

For the United States as a whole, for all three periods covered, there appears to be a clear association between reduced acreage and increased yield. However, notable differences occurred within areas. For the periods 1937-57 and 1947-57 the general increase in yields was accompanied by varying degrees of reduction in acreage in most areas and an actual increase in acreage in the West. During recent years (1951-57) the decline in acreage in the West and Southwest was accompanied by an almost corresponding increase in yields. In the Delta where acreage declined the least, yield increases were far below the above two areas; while in the Southeast where acreage declined the most, the yield increase was far below that of other areas. At the very least these figures illustrate the lack of measurable yield response to changes in acreage.

The data in table 11 shows fairly homogenous trends in direction for the States included in the different areas. Nevertheless considerable variation in magnitude occurred within contiguous areas.

For the Southeastern States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia an average annual decline of around 5.7 percent in acreage during 1947-57 was associated with a .9, 1.9, 3.8 and 4.3 percent increase in yields, respectively. Thus even for this homogenous area the effect of a given decline in acreage on yield could not have been forecast with any accuracy. ^{4/} Conversely, increases in acreage in California and Arizona of .8 and 2.8 percent, respectively, were associated with increases in yields of 4.3 and 7.5 percent. It is difficult to say whether in the absence of an increase in acreage the increase in yield would have been larger, but it is clear that increases in acreage as such did not cause a decline in yields. This is important when measuring the effect on production of acreage expansion in high-yielding areas.

The lack of a positive relationship between changes in acreage and yield holds equally true for short periods. In Mississippi acreage in 1953 was 25 percent higher than in 1950 and yields were correspondingly larger, while sharp increase in acreage in Missouri from 1945 to 1949 brought with it widely fluctuating yields without any trend in either direction. On the other hand in New Mexico while acreage was 84 percent higher in 1949 than in 1947 yields were 17 percent lower. The effects of reduced acreage also vary. A 27-percent decline in acreage between 1949 and 1950 in Missouri was accompanied by a corresponding decline in yield. On the other hand, when acreage in Alabama declined by 28 percent between 1953 and 1954, yields increased but slightly, while in Texas where acreage in 1955 was 22 percent below 1953 yields increased 22 percent.

^{4/} There is some evidence that in so far as changes in yields result from the adoption of improved cultivation practices, they bear a close relation to the importance of cotton as a source of farm income.

Table 12.--Estimates of yield: Pounds per harvested acre, 1958

Area	Based on		Crop report Sept. 1
	1947-57 trend	1951-57 trend	
<u>West</u>			
Arizona	1,205	1,254	1,094
California	949	1,088	1,097
New Mexico	740	820	769
<u>Southwest</u>			
Oklahoma	222	263	309
Texas	295	348	375
<u>Delta</u>			
Arkansas	490	547	527
Louisiana	464	447	525
Mississippi	487	504	503
Missouri	467	497	520
Tennessee	481	528	527
<u>Southeast</u>			
Alabama	385	421	388
Georgia	358	360	386
North Carolina	342	339	382
South Carolina	344	343	379
<u>Area Averages ^{1/}</u>			
West	989	1,093	1,050
Southwest	288	340	370
Delta	483	511	518
Southeast	359	371	383
United States average ^{1/}	420	460	486

^{1/} Includes in addition to States listed above: Nevada in the West; Kansas in the Southwest; Illinois and Kentucky in the Delta; Florida and Virginia in the Southeast.

Table 13.--Cotton: Acreage allotments, acreage under Soil Bank, and in cultivation July 1, by States, United States, 1958 and 1959

State	Allotment 1958 <u>1/</u>	Acreage under Soil Bank Program <u>2/</u>	Acreage in cultivation July 1, 1958	Allotment 1959 <u>1/</u>
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
			<u>Upland</u>	
Alabama	1,035,463	466,155	550,000	985,191
Arizona	367,572	16,687	392,000	330,835
Arkansas	1,411,984	317,069	1,050,000	1,339,171
California	812,487	49,472	749,000	733,618
Florida	38,662	18,858	18,400	37,380
Georgia	905,387	479,020	406,000	850,600
Illinois	3,171	579	2,400	3,143
Kansas	24	4	---	26
Kentucky	7,775	1,983	5,700	7,552
Louisiana	609,922	208,175	388,000	578,579
Maryland	15	13	---	15
Mississippi	1,660,110	472,610	1,185,000	1,570,967
Missouri	377,819	69,984	308,000	357,796
Nevada	3,343	52	3,200	3,343
New Mexico	184,247	19,021	184,000	171,380
North Carolina	494,083	197,091	275,000	470,315
Oklahoma	827,162	362,954	442,000	752,784
South Carolina	739,957	355,193	363,000	698,238
Tennessee	582,523	151,803	420,000	554,635
Texas	7,474,661	1,733,743	5,650,000	6,846,757
Virginia	18,161	5,497	10,500	17,675
United States - total	17,554,528	4,925,957	12,402,200	16,310,000
			<u>Long staple</u>	
Arizona	35,050	<u>3/</u>	34,000	29,908
California	603	<u>3/</u>	600	425
Florida	1,020	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	635
Georgia	124	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	116
New Mexico	16,194	<u>3/</u>	15,800	14,003
Texas	27,829	<u>3/</u>	28,200	24,196
Puerto Rico	2,466	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>	1,539
Total	83,286	<u>3/</u>	78,600	70,822

1/ Includes the National Reserve of 100,000 acres in 1958, and 310,000 acres in 1959.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Not included in the Acreage Reserve program.

4/ Not available.

Table 14.--Cotton: Acreage, planted and harvested, and yield per acre on harvested acreage, 1950 to date

Crop year beginning August 1	West <u>1/</u>		Southwest <u>2/</u>		Delta <u>3/</u>		Southeast <u>4/</u>		Total
	<u>1,000</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>Per-</u> <u>cent</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>Per-</u> <u>cent</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>Per-</u> <u>cent</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>acres</u>	<u>Per-</u> <u>cent</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>acres</u>
Planted acreage									
1950	1,051	5.6	8,130	43.1	5,740	30.4	3,945	20.9	18,866
1951	2,227	7.6	14,915	50.8	7,325	25.0	4,886	16.6	29,353
1952	2,398	8.5	13,710	48.9	6,858	24.4	5,099	18.2	28,065
1953	2,384	8.9	11,794	43.9	7,569	28.1	5,124	19.1	26,871
1954	1,546	7.7	9,239	46.1	5,576	27.8	3,691	18.4	20,052
1955	1,332	7.4	8,495	47.2	4,881	27.1	3,283	18.3	17,991
1956	1,338	7.8	8,054	47.2	4,605	27.0	3,080	18.0	17,077
1957	1,289	9.0	6,838	47.8	3,959	27.7	2,225	15.5	14,311
1958 <u>5/</u>	1,331	10.6	6,175	49.1	3,433	27.3	1,645	13.0	12,584
Harvested acreage									
1950	1,026	5.8	7,495	41.9	5,493	30.8	3,829	21.5	17,843
1951	2,179	8.1	13,335	49.4	6,650	24.7	4,785	17.8	26,949
1952	2,357	9.1	11,920	46.0	6,633	25.6	5,011	19.3	25,921
1953	2,347	9.6	9,920	40.8	7,027	28.9	5,046	20.7	24,341
1954	1,509	7.8	8,660	45.0	5,459	28.4	3,623	18.8	19,251
1955	1,287	7.6	7,690	45.5	4,746	28.0	3,206	18.9	16,928
1956	1,290	8.3	6,915	44.3	4,441	28.4	2,969	19.0	15,615
1957	1,248	9.2	6,445	47.5	3,683	27.2	2,182	16.1	13,558
1958 <u>5/</u>	1,298	10.9	5,800	48.5	3,267	27.3	1,595	13.3	10,960
Yield per acre on harvested acreage									
	West <u>1/</u>		Southwest <u>2/</u>		Delta <u>3/</u>		Southeast <u>4/</u>		U. S.
	Actual	Trend <u>6/</u>	Actual	Trend <u>6/</u>	Actual	Trend <u>6/</u>	Actual	Trend <u>6/</u>	Actual : Trend <u>6/</u>
	<u>Lb.</u>	<u>Lb.</u>	<u>Lb.</u>	<u>Lb.</u>	<u>Lb.</u>	<u>Lb.</u>	<u>Lb.</u>	<u>Lb.</u>	<u>Lb.</u>
1950	764	657	204	195	307	345	209	281	269 : 286
1951	625	683	163	211	322	372	331	294	269 : 307
1952	629	721	164	220	366	392	277	302	280 : 322
1953	646	766	230	233	385	389	275	300	324 : 331
1954	862	810	235	246	395	406	296	322	341 : 352
1955	818		281		536		405		417
1956	957		269		499		359		409
1957	974		290		392		334		388
1958 <u>5/</u>	1,013		379		450		416		472

1/ West includes California, Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada.2/ Southwest includes Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas.3/ Delta includes Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky.4/ Southeast includes Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.5/ Preliminary, Crop Reporting Board report of November 10, 1958.6/ Trend yield is 9-year centered average yield.

Table 15.--Cotton: Acreage, production and yield forecast, by States, crop of 1958 with comparisons: November 1, 1958

State	1958 Acreage for harvest <u>1/</u>	Lint yield per harvested acre			Production <u>2/</u>			1958 crop indi- cated Nov. 1
		Average 1947-56	1957	Indi- cated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957 crop		
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	1,000 bales 3/	
North Carolina	270	324	321	444	441	231	250	
South Carolina	355	306	329	412	628	344	305	
Georgia	398	276	333	434	681	396	360	
Tennessee	410	383	427	503	583	415	430	
Alabama	544	307	346	397	884	530	450	
Mississippi	1,145	389	388	432	1,759	1,081	1,030	
Missouri	300	400	281	464	399	179	290	
Arkansas	1,030	374	416	471	1,458	981	1,010	
Louisiana	375	389	380	378	639	348	295	
Oklahoma	420	175	234	377	374	263	330	
Texas	5,380	222	295	379	3,937	3,632	4,250	
New Mexico	178	573	619	769	269	236	285	
Arizona	384	777	1,037	1,000	687	763	800	
California	733	714	1,035	1,080	1,348	1,537	1,650	
Other States <u>4/</u>	38	300	316	364	49	28	29	
United States	11,960	317	388	472	14,136	10,964	11,764	
American								
Egyptian <u>5/</u>	75.4	426	485	499	41.6	81.9	78.4	

1/ Preliminary.2/ Production ginned and to be ginned.3/ Bales of 500 pounds gross weight. A 500-pound bale contains about 480 net pounds of lint.4/ Includes Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas and Nevada.5/ Included in State and United States totals.

Crop Reporting Board, November 10, 1958

Table 17.- Cotton: Parity price and farm price as a percent of parity, United States, 1944 to date

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	Parity prices 1/												
1944	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.83	20.96	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.08	21.20	21.20	20.96
1945	21.20	21.33	21.45	21.45	21.58	21.82	21.95	22.07	22.07	22.57	22.94	24.30	22.07
1946	24.68	24.43	25.30	25.92	26.04	26.54	27.28	27.90	28.15	28.27	28.27	28.27	26.78
1947	28.77	29.26	29.39	29.64	30.13	30.88	30.63	30.50	30.75	30.88	30.88	30.88	30.26
1948	30.88	30.88	30.63	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.26	30.26	30.38	30.26	30.13	30.13	30.50
1949	30.01	29.76	29.64	29.64	29.76	29.88	29.88	30.26	30.26	30.75	30.75	31.00	30.13
1950	31.25	31.74	31.87	32.12	32.36	32.98	33.11	33.66	33.73	33.85	33.98	33.85	32.87
1951	33.85	33.85	33.98	34.10	34.10	34.35	34.47	34.47	34.35	34.35	34.35	34.35	34.22
1952	34.47	34.47	34.35	34.22	34.10	34.22	33.85	34.10	34.22	34.10	33.98	34.22	34.19
1953	34.35	34.35	34.22	34.35	34.35	34.72	34.72	34.97	35.09	35.09	34.97	35.09	34.69
1954	35.09	34.84	34.60	34.72	35.22	35.22	35.22	35.34	35.22	35.22	35.34	35.22	35.06
1955	35.22	34.97	34.97	34.97	35.09	3/34.84	34.72	34.97	35.22	35.44	35.44	35.56	35.12
1956	35.68	35.56	35.56	35.81	35.81	36.56	36.81	36.93	37.06	37.06	37.06	35.83	36.40
1957	36.93	37.06	37.06	37.31	37.43	37.96	38.08	38.33	38.59	38.68	38.55	38.55	37.88
1958	38.43	38.55	38.80										
	Farm price as a percent of parity												
1944	96	100	101	98	98	95	94	94	94	96	98	100	97
1945	100	101	103	104	104	102	104	102	105	105	111	125	105
1946	135	142	147	111	114	112	112	113	114	119	119	126	122
1947	114	106	103	107	112	106	100	103	110	114	113	106	108
1948	98	100	101	99	97	95	96	94	98	99	99	99	98
1949	98	100	97	94	89	89	92	93	95	95	97	107	96
1950	118	126	122	128	125	125	128	126	128	125	124	116	124
1951	102	100	107	120	118	112	108	104	107	105	111	108	109
1952	110	113	108	2/100	93	87	89	92	92	93	93	93	97
1953	95	96	95	93	89	87	88	89	90	92	92	92	92
1954	97	99	100	96	94	92	90	90	91	89	89	91	93
1955	93	97	94	93	89	88	89	90	92	90	91	91	91
1956	87	91	90	89	87	83	82	81	82	85	86	87	86
1957	89	89	87	83	75	72	65	68	72	75	75	80	78
1958	86	91	86										

1/ Calculated from revised indices as published by Agricultural Economics Division, January 1950.

2/ Since November 1952 farm price of American Upland.

3/ New parity since January 1956.

Crop Reporting Board.

Table 18.--Unfinished cloth prices, cotton prices, and mill margins on 20 selected constructions, United States, by months, 1954 to date

Year begin- ning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aver- age
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<u>Cloth prices 1/</u>													
1954	60.75	60.98	61.48	61.13	61.24	62.19	62.42	62.04	61.47	61.27	61.58	61.89	61.54
1955	62.35	62.86	63.71	64.40	65.30	65.49	65.46	64.88	64.33	63.96	63.33	62.51	64.05
1956	61.78	61.74	63.21	62.93	62.54	62.00	61.11	60.52	60.18	59.74	59.52	59.42	61.22
1957	59.17	58.86	58.36	58.13	58.55	58.57	58.24	57.86	57.45	56.72	56.74	56.79	57.97
1958	56.98	56.99	57.14										
<u>Cotton prices 2/</u>													
1954	35.88	36.47	36.36	35.90	36.25	36.29	36.41	35.65	35.78	36.54	36.61	36.48	36.22
1955	36.29	35.30	35.33	36.07	35.78	36.32	37.12	37.05	36.69	36.76	36.85	35.72	36.27
1956	33.93	33.93	34.09	34.35	34.43	34.79	35.07	34.70	34.68	34.71	34.74	34.75	34.51
1957	34.08	33.78	34.34	35.77	35.74	35.13	34.98	34.75	34.70	34.92	35.03	35.14	34.86
1958	34.68	34.75	34.98										
<u>Mill margins 3/</u>													
1954	24.87	24.51	25.12	25.23	24.99	25.90	26.01	26.39	25.69	24.73	24.97	25.41	25.32
1955	26.06	27.56	28.38	28.33	29.52	29.17	28.34	27.83	27.64	27.20	26.48	26.79	27.78
1956	27.85	27.81	29.12	28.58	28.11	27.21	26.04	25.82	25.50	25.03	24.78	24.67	26.71
1957	25.09	25.08	24.02	22.36	22.81	23.44	23.26	23.11	22.75	22.00	21.71	21.65	23.11
1958	22.30	22.24	22.16										

1/ Average wholesale price for 20 selected constructions. Prices per yard are converted to the approximate value of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton. 2/ Average monthly price based on landed quotations (Group 201 mill points) for four growths - Southeastern, Memphis Territory, Texas-Oklahoma and California. 3/ Difference between cloth prices and prices for the average qualities of cotton used in the 20 constructions.

Table 19.-Rayon and cotton: Actual prices of yarn and equivalent prices of raw fiber, United States, average 1930-34, and 1935-39, 1940 to date

Year begin- ning Aug.	Actual prices per pound		Equivalent prices per pound of usable fiber				Ratios		
	Rayon fila- ment yarn 1/ :	Cotton yarn 2/ :	Rayon staple fiber 3/ :	Cotton 4/ :		Rayon yarn to cotton yarn :	Rayon fiber to Mid- dling 15/16 inch :	Rayon fiber to S. M. 1-1/16 inches :	
				Mid- dling 15/16 inch :	S. M. 1-1/16 inches :				
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent	
Average 1930-34	67	37	46.83	11.68	13.54	181	401	346	
Average 1935-39	56	36	28.56	13.37	14.95	156	214	191	
1940	53	39	26.25	13.71	15.34	136	191	171	
1941	55	50	26.25	22.33	25.01	110	118	105	
1942	55	52	26.25	24.55	27.45	106	107	96	
1943	55	52	25.20	25.07	27.97	106	101	90	
1944	55	56	26.25	26.47	28.97	98	99	91	
1945	55	62	26.25	31.26	33.15	89	84	79	
1946	63	83	30.58	41.83	43.44	76	78	70	
1947	71	102	36.33	41.39	44.87	70	88	81	
1948	76	86	38.43	38.90	41.58	88	99	92	
1949	71	81	36.75	38.55	42.42	88	95	87	
1950	77	112	40.95	51.18	54.53	69	80	75	
1951	78	86	42.00	47.50	50.16	91	88	84	
1952	78	78	38.86	41.72	44.57	100	93	87	
1953	78	70	35.70	40.56	43.36	112	88	82	
1954	80	71	35.70	41.34	45.41	114	86	79	
1955	85	75	34.13	41.95	46.35	112	81	74	
1956	89	73	32.29	39.79	44.69	123	81	72	
1957	87	72	32.46	40.53	46.11	121	80	70	
1958 Aug.	76	71	32.55	40.72	45.72	107	80	71	

1/ Wholesale price of Viscose on skeins first quality yarn, 150 denier until June 1947, since July 1947 "on cones."

2/ Wholesale price of Single 40's carded until July 1946; August 1946, through December 1951, twisted carded; January 1952 to date, carded, knitting, singles 30.

3/ Wholesale price of Viscose, 1-1/2 denier. Assumes net waste multiplier of 1.05.

4/ Price of Memphis Territory growths, landed Group B mill points and assuming net waste multiplier of 1.15.

Table 20.--All kinds of cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49 and 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply					Distribution			
	Carryover beginning of season	Production 1/	Imports	City crop	Total	Consump- tion	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average									
1935-39	8,336.4	12,711.0	170.6	---	21,278.0	6,938.2	5,297.4	56.8	12,292.4
Average									
1945-49	5,877.4	11,905.5	251.7	23.0	18,057.6	9,037.7	3,927.4	33.6	12,998.7
1950	6,846.1	9,850.7	188.8	28.0	16,913.6	3/10,509.4	4,107.7	27.0	14,644.1
1951	2,277.9	15,028.7	72.2	40.0	17,418.8	3/ 9,196.0	5,514.8	35.0	14,745.8
1952	2,789.4	15,124.1	193.2	42.0	18,148.7	3/ 9,461.2	3,048.2	50.0	12,559.4
1953	5,604.8	16,359.5	141.6	43.0	22,148.9	8,576.2	3,760.5	75.0	12,411.7
1954	9,727.9	13,545.0	146.3	46.0	23,465.2	8,841.5	3,445.5	60.0	12,347.0
1955	11,205.4	14,632.9	136.6	47.0	26,021.9	3/ 9,209.6	2,213.9	---	11,423.5
1956	14,528.8	12,977.1	4/136.4	50.0	4/27,643.9	3/ 8,608.4	7,593.4	---	16,201.8
1957	11,322.6	10,862.2	41.5	58.0	5/22,384.3	3/ 8,009.8	5,717.3	---	13,727.1
1958 6/	8,744.7	11,688.0	145.0	50.0	20,627.7	8,250.0	4,000.0	---	12,250.0

1/ Includes in-season ginnings.

2/ Running bales except imports which are in bales of 500 pounds.

3/ Adjusted to calendar year.

4/ Imports include but total supply excludes 48,213 bales of stockpile cotton entered under the long-staple cotton import quota.

5/ Includes 50,000 bales of long-staple cotton released from the strategic stockpile and offered for sale by CCC for unrestricted use.

6/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

Table 21.--Extra-long staple cotton: Supply and distribution, United States, average 1935-39, 1945-49, and 1950 to date 1/

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Distribution		
	Carryover beginning of season	Production	Imports	Total	Consumption	Exports	Total
	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/	1,000 bales 2/
Average							
1935-39	48.2	21.0	61.4	130.6	80.0	0.2	80.2
Average							
1945-49	62.9	3.0	129.8	195.7	124.4	.7	125.1
1950	65.0	62.2	120.8	248.0	3/ 152.4	4/	152.4
1951	82.4	46.0	46.1	174.5	3/ 79.5	4/	79.5
1952	47.9	93.5	132.5	273.9	3/ 103.1	4/	103.1
1953	93.7	64.5	92.1	250.3	100.7	4/	100.7
1954	158.4	40.9	98.4	297.7	111.6	.4	112.0
1955	176.9	41.5	85.9	304.3	3/ 124.9	20.3	145.2
1956	129.8	49.1	5/ 96.5	227.2	3/ 112.2	57.9	170.1
1957	53.3	79.7	6/ 99.7	1/ 227.7	3/ 98.7	9.7	108.4
1958 8/	128.2		95.1				

1/ Includes American Egyptian, Sea Island, Egyptian and Peruvian.

2/ American Egyptian and Sea Island in running bales, foreign in bales of 500 pounds.

3/ Adjusted to a cotton marketing year basis, August 1-July 31.

4/ Less than 50 bales.

5/ Imports include but total supply excludes 48,213 bales of stockpile cotton entered under the long-staple import quota.

6/ Includes 55,000 bales from Mexico entered under the long-staple quota and added to the Upland supply.

7/ Includes 50,000 bales of American Egyptian cotton released from the stockpile. Does not include long-staple cotton from Mexico.

8/ Preliminary, partly estimated.

Table 22.- Cottonseed products: Output, United States, 1948-49 to date

Year beginning August 1	Cotton- seed crushed	Crude oil	Cake and meal	Hulls	Linters 1/
	1,000 tons	Million pounds	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 bales
1948	5,332	1,704	2,391	1,236	1,646
1949	5,712	1,847	2,555	1,338	1,710
1950	3,723	1,197	1,669	857	1,244
1951	5,476	1,751	2,548	1,234	1,767
1952	5,563	1,825	2,672	1,199	1,799
1953	6,256	2,074	2,961	1,388	2,003
1954	5,249	1,735	2,561	1,139	1,699
1955	5,588	1,894	2,631	1,249	1,703
1956	4,949	1,682	2,386	1,071	1,507
1957	4,236	1,433	1,952	964	1,246
1958 2/	4,400	1,500	2,200	1,000	1,400

1/ Includes production at gins and delinting plants. 2/ Preliminary and estimated.

Table 23.- Cottonseed cake and meal and hulls: August 1 stocks at oil mills, United States, 1952-53 to date

Year	Cake and meal	Hulls
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1952	45.1	24.6
1953	91.5	48.3
1954	208.5	102.0
1955	203.1	41.7
1956	164.2	77.2
1957	251.8	52.2
1958	112.5	97.3

Bureau of the Census.

Table 24.- Prices for specified qualities of cotton linters, by specified months 1/

Year and month	Felting grade						Chemical grade	
	Grade and staple 2/						Base	Differential
	2	3	4	5	6	7		
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1957								
Aug.	9.13	8.08	7.24	6.94	5.87	5.22	4.24	.06
Sept.	9.22	7.99	7.13	6.88	5.71	5.00	3.84	.05
1958								
Aug.	8.16	7.57	6.42	5.74	4.61	3.67	2.54	.04
Sept.	8.42	7.44	6.31	5.56	4.38	3.38	2.42	.03
Oct.	8.42	7.33	6.25	5.50	4.36	3.36	2.41	.03

1/ Monthly averages of prices quoted at Atlanta, Memphis, Dallas and Los Angeles, for linters uncompressed in carlots f.o.b. cottonseed oil mill points, excluding ports. 2/ Grade 2, staple 2; grade 3, staple 3; etc.

Table 25.- Cottonseed and linters: Production, United States, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49 and 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Cottonseed			Linters		
	Production	Crushings		Cut per ton	Gross weight of bale	Production 1/ Running bales
		Actual	Percentage of production			
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bales
1935-39	5,827	4,653	79.9	145	620.6	1,132
1940-44	5,136	4,223	82.2	176	624.3	1,237
1945-49	4,883	4,296	88.0	184	616.4	1,326
1950	4,105	3,723	90.7	185	582.7	1,244
1951	6,302	5,476	86.9	185	603.5	1,767
1952	6,191	5,563	89.9	184	596.8	1,799
1953	6,749	6,256	92.7	184	603.2	2,003
1954	5,709	5,249	91.9	187	606.2	1,699
1955	6,043	5,588	92.5	180	617.2	1,703
1956	5,407	4,949	91.5	181	621.5	1,507
1957 ^{2/}	4,609	4,236	91.9	176	622.5	1,246
1958 ^{2/}	4,864	4,480	92.1	---	---	---

^{1/} Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants.

^{2/} Preliminary, partly estimated.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 26.- Cotton linters: Supply and disappearance, United States, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49 and 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Disappearance			
	Stocks	Production:	Imports	Total	Consumption:	Exports	Destroyed:	Total
	August 1	^{1/}						
	1,000 bales ^{2/}	1,000 bales ^{2/}	1,000 bales ^{3/}	1,000 bales ^{2/}	1,000 bales ^{2/}	1,000 bales ^{2/}	1,000 bales ^{2/}	1,000 bales ^{2/}
1935-39	548	1,132	45	1,725	836	264	5	1,105
1940-44	687	1,237	160	2,084	1,399	37	2	1,438
1945-49	405	1,326	150	1,881	1,243	138	1	1,382
1950	452	1,244	103	1,800	1,396	92	1	1,489
1951	264	1,767	114	2,144	1,306	226	2	1,534
1952	548	1,799	341	2,688	1,359	107	2	1,468
1953	1,111	2,003	164	3,278	1,324	237	2	1,563
1954	1,543	1,699	185	3,410	1,474	256	25	1,755
1955	1,491	1,703	204	3,382	1,789	396	---	2,185
1956	1,025	1,507	135	2,667	1,438	334	---	1,772
1957 ^{4/}	824	1,246	138	2,208	1,101	185	---	1,286
1958 ^{4/}	810	1,400	135	2,345			---	

^{1/} Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants.

^{2/} Running bales.

^{3/} Bales of 500 pounds.

^{4/} Preliminary, partly estimated.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 27.--Cotton: Daily average consumption by month, adjusted for seasonal variation, August 1944-September 1958

Year begin- ning Aug. 1	August	September	October	November	December	January
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
1944	38,233	37,451	37,053	37,606	38,812	36,537
1945	33,374	35,057	33,502	33,186	33,453	34,477
1946	40,445	38,975	40,551	40,791	37,986	39,946
1947	34,960	33,151	35,388	36,958	35,101	37,618
1948	33,841	33,582	32,201	30,268	31,176	29,357
1949	29,058	32,178	33,418	34,145	35,038	35,117
1950	39,844	38,589	40,502	39,441	41,081	40,474
1951	37,124	35,883	35,145	35,596	35,247	35,819
1952	36,489	36,752	35,531	36,589	36,461	34,920
1953	35,517	35,208	33,647	33,059	31,998	32,809
1954	32,733	32,862	33,857	33,783	33,894	34,525
1955	35,291	35,410	34,823	35,447	35,917	36,106
1956	33,948	33,720	34,253	33,577	33,167	32,330
1957	32,980	33,808	30,505	31,218	29,941	30,732
1958	31,653	33,226				
	Estimated seasonal factors for 1957 and 1958					
1957	100.9	97.5	107.5	105.1	95.4	104.1
	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
1944	36,536	36,154	35,666	35,432	35,814	35,694
1945	34,908	35,595	36,007	37,330	38,537	37,675
1946	39,114	38,954	39,207	36,326	34,356	35,677
1947	36,509	35,823	37,058	37,183	36,488	35,081
1948	29,693	29,477	28,218	26,280	27,606	26,948
1949	34,267	33,871	35,462	35,798	34,050	37,930
1950	41,736	42,596	39,528	41,421	41,271	38,308
1951	35,831	34,715	34,058	34,109	34,080	34,579
1952	35,833	36,538	36,370	37,068	37,645	36,646
1953	32,215	32,156	32,834	31,891	31,810	33,471
1954	33,991	34,159	34,449	34,715	35,028	35,145
1955	35,918	35,002	35,770	35,033	33,464	34,303
1956	32,342	33,012	31,999	32,978	33,698	32,230
1957	30,229	30,211	28,893	29,368	30,958	31,142
	Estimated seasonal factors for 1957 and 1958					
1957	105.8	104.6	101.0	102.1	96.2	78.8

Table 28.--Cotton: Exports, by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, 1957-58 and August 1958

Country of destination	August 1, 1957 through July 30, 1958				August 1958			
	1-1/8	1 inch	Under	Total	1-1/8	1 inch	Under	Total
	inches	to	1 inch		inches	to	1 inch	
	and over	1-1/8	1 inch		and over	1-1/8	1 inch	
	1/	inches			1/	inches		
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
Europe								
United Kingdom	40,092	372,892	263,744	676,728	155	8,403	6,077	14,635
Austria	8,827	38,398	5,613	52,838	127	1,425	21	1,573
Belgium and Luxembourg	10,461	139,229	25,924	175,614	235	2,567	1,412	4,214
Denmark	4,984	16,309	3,885	25,178	0	156	200	356
Eire	0	4,810	255	5,065	0	61	40	101
Finland	1,689	16,597	0	18,286	0	90	209	299
France	51,635	269,967	32,494	354,096	3,176	26,590	7,567	37,333
Germany (West)	77,553	489,320	33,698	600,571	2,175	13,264	1,460	16,899
Italy	28,722	434,021	87,635	550,378	406	9,080	2,718	12,204
Netherlands	23,094	80,277	6,374	109,745	461	1,764	151	2,376
Norway	0	11,955	461	12,416	0	0	0	0
Portugal	1,025	16,872	4,840	22,737	0	0	0	0
Spain	52,212	141,149	13,238	206,599	214	11,842	1,998	14,054
Sweden	3,252	108,620	12,133	124,005	0	3,656	1,118	4,774
Switzerland	19,592	51,466	6,127	77,185	0	1,021	113	1,134
Trieste	753	5,804	668	7,225	0	97	0	97
Yugoslavia	3,278	85,271	21,743	110,292	0	99	0	99
Other	579	192,888	47,792	241,259	0	23,313	4,119	27,432
Total Europe	327,748	2,475,845	566,624	3,370,217	6,949	103,428	27,203	137,580
Other Countries								
Canada	7,600	222,139	30,940	260,679	0	1,097	3,071	4,168
Colombia	17,458	48,735	776	66,969	0	353	265	618
Chile	13,733	19,913	384	34,030	0	221	0	221
India	101,568	9,271	0	110,839	1,011	9	0	1,020
Pakistan	9,861	526	0	10,387	1,935	0	180	2,115
Indonesia	493	19,022	10,111	29,626	0	1,005	0	1,005
Korea	2,704	36,202	159,038	197,944	146	1,343	7,749	9,238
Hong Kong	948	11,784	121,539	134,271	83	517	4,982	5,582
Taiwan	1,232	7,336	97,646	106,214	360	203	5,726	6,289
Japan	21,128	541,957	564,086	1,127,171	298	5,378	24,782	30,458
Australia	2,495	58,828	1,944	63,267	203	2,678	713	3,594
Morocco	0	8,515	1,091	9,606	0	1,019	524	1,543
Union of South Africa	3,230	22,532	9,654	35,416	0	1,010	1,655	2,665
Other	29,386	108,293	23,018	160,697	263	1,592	860	2,715
World total	539,584	3,590,898	1,586,851	5,717,333	11,248	119,853	77,710	208,811

1/ Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 29.--Cotton: Exports, by staple length and by countries of destination,
United States, September 1958 and cumulative totals since August 1, 1958

Country of destination	September 1958				Cumulative totals since August 1, 1958			
	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over 1/	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales	Running bales
Europe								
United Kingdom	67	7,751	6,350	14,168	222	16,154	12,427	28,803
Austria	200	1,157	509	1,866	327	2,582	530	3,439
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	2,912	849	3,761	235	5,479	2,261	7,975
Denmark	0	400	798	1,198	0	556	998	1,554
Eire	0	48	0	48	0	109	40	149
Finland	329	200	0	529	329	290	209	828
France	3,394	26,606	4,627	34,627	6,570	53,196	12,194	71,960
Germany (West)	822	8,326	673	9,821	2,997	21,590	2,133	26,720
Italy	451	12,054	2,700	15,205	857	21,134	5,418	27,409
Netherlands	108	1,433	100	1,641	569	3,197	251	4,017
Norway	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
Portugal	0	0	50	50	0	0	50	50
Spain	2,659	24,274	1,632	28,565	2,873	36,116	3,630	42,619
Sweden	0	1,596	266	1,862	0	5,252	1,384	6,636
Switzerland	0	488	24	512	0	1,509	137	1,646
Trieste	0	222	0	222	0	319	0	319
Yugoslavia	0	0	44	44	0	99	44	143
Other	49	10,975	4,543	15,567	49	34,288	8,662	42,999
Total Europe	8,079	98,542	23,165	129,786	15,028	201,970	50,368	267,366
Other Countries								
Canada	0	730	2,879	3,609	0	1,827	5,950	7,777
Colombia	699	58	0	757	699	411	265	1,375
Chile	173	0	197	370	173	221	197	591
India	0	0	0	0	1,011	9	0	1,020
Pakistan	0	100	0	100	1,935	100	180	2,215
Indonesia	0	1,852	85	1,937	0	2,857	85	2,942
Korea	0	1,463	2,705	4,168	146	2,806	10,454	13,406
Hong Kong	50	1,390	8,179	9,619	133	1,907	13,161	15,201
Taiwan	0	300	8,149	8,449	360	503	13,875	14,738
Japan	552	4,735	24,431	29,718	850	10,113	49,213	60,176
Australia	500	10,125	2,792	13,417	703	12,803	3,505	17,011
Morocco	0	390	1,874	2,264	0	1,409	2,398	3,807
Union of South Africa	0	567	794	1,361	0	1,577	2,449	4,026
Other	775	5,010	570	6,355	1,038	6,602	1,430	9,070
World total	10,828	125,262	75,820	211,910	22,076	245,115	153,530	420,721

1/ Includes American Egyptian and Sea Island cotton.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 30.--Cotton broadwoven goods: Production and percentage distribution by kinds, calendar years, 1950 to date

Year	Duck and allied fabrics		Sheetings, etc.		Print-cloth yarn fabrics		Colored yarn fabrics	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent
1950	249	2.5	2,737	27.3	3,663	36.6	860	8.6
1951	363	3.6	2,837	28.0	3,709	36.5	779	7.7
1952	366	3.8	2,417	25.4	3,638	38.3	827	8.7
1953	263	2.6	2,557	25.1	3,957	38.7	863	8.5
1954	240	2.4	2,494	25.2	4,039	40.8	739	7.5
1955	242	2.4	2,587	25.4	3,968	38.9	699	6.9
1956	255	2.5	2,639	25.6	3,888	37.6	625	6.1
1957 1/	220	2.3	2,473	25.9	3,736	39.1	533	5.6
Jan.-Mar.	62	2.5	669	26.5	976	38.6	142	5.6
Apr.-June	55	2.3	641	26.3	970	39.7	133	5.4
July-Sept.	49	2.2	577	25.7	888	39.5	127	5.6
Oct.-Dec.	53	2.3	586	25.2	903	38.9	131	5.6
1958 1/								
Jan.-Mar.	52	2.2	591	25.2	893	38.2	124	5.3
Apr.-June	46	2.1	552	25.1	829	37.7	116	5.3
	Towels, toweling, dish cloths		Napped fabrics		Fine cotton goods		Other woven fabrics	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent	Million linear yards	Percent
1950	454	4.5	399	4.0	1,218	12.2	433	4.3
1951	422	4.2	409	4.0	1,233	12.2	385	3.8
1952	428	4.5	298	3.1	1,113	11.7	427	4.5
1953	475	4.7	290	2.8	1,308	12.8	490	4.8
1954	455	4.6	233	2.4	1,244	12.6	447	4.5
1955	502	4.9	241	2.4	1,379	13.6	557	5.5
1956	563	5.5	241	2.3	1,518	14.7	588	5.7
1957 1/	541	5.7	209	2.2	1,364	14.3	464	4.9
Jan.-Mar.	139	5.5	63	2.5	355	14.0	122	4.8
Apr.-June	131	5.4	56	2.3	343	14.1	110	4.5
July-Sept.	135	6.0	48	2.1	316	14.1	109	4.8
Oct.-Dec.	137	5.9	42	1.8	349	15.0	123	5.3
1958 1/								
Jan.-Mar.	131	5.6	53	2.3	376	16.1	120	5.1
Apr.-June	133	6.0	49	2.2	358	16.3	116	5.3

1/ Preliminary.

Table 3L--Cotton cloths: Exports by destination, United States, average 1920-29,
1930-39, 1935-39, 1940-44, annual 1945 to date 1/

Year	Canada	Philippine: Republic	Cuba	Venezuela	Union of South Africa	Other Latin America	Europe	Other Asia	All Other	Total
	Million yards <u>2/</u>	Million yards <u>2/</u>	Million yards <u>2/</u>	Million yards <u>2/</u>	Million yards <u>2/</u>	Million yards <u>2/</u>	Million yards <u>2/</u>	Million yards <u>2/</u>	Million yards <u>2/</u>	Million yards <u>2/</u>
Average 1920-29	52.1	79.5	76.4	10.5	9.6	260.4	25.7	31.0	18.1	563.3
Average 1930-39	26.9	75.1	57.4	4.9	3.7	114.2	4.7	7.4	5.4	299.7
Average 1935-39	23.5	77.7	58.5	3.9	1.9	85.8	2.7	6.5	1.4	261.9
Average 1940-44	157.9	32.5	42.6	10.3	18.7	109.5	34.9	21.2	86.2	513.8
1945	191.1	2.5	32.4	6.0	29.1	91.5	64.9	78.1	177.2	672.8
1946	203.0	85.2	33.5	10.7	26.8	101.9	61.4	136.7	115.7	774.9
1947	278.4	96.9	43.8	27.0	94.1	238.5	165.4	230.3	293.6	1,468.0
1948	160.4	83.0	39.8	38.9	98.0	141.7	49.0	227.5	102.1	940.4
1949	173.7	112.7	44.2	28.2	54.8	124.1	47.3	240.4	54.8	880.2
1950	151.5	35.1	65.3	22.8	13.0	118.9	12.0	117.7	20.0	556.3
1951	143.0	120.1	44.6	34.7	72.5	121.4	27.4	200.4	38.4	802.5
1952	199.7	94.9	54.7	33.5	27.1	155.0	10.7	154.8	30.3	760.7
1953	179.5	116.4	44.9	34.0	14.7	108.5	4.9	109.3	8.6	620.8
1954	165.5	121.3	62.7	35.1	30.3	126.3	5.1	48.2	10.6	605.1
1955	180.8	99.7	57.3	28.6	26.2	90.0	3.9	48.7	7.2	542.4
1956	192.1	67.1	50.5	32.9	25.2	85.6	4.6	38.7	14.9	511.6
1957	207.3	79.4	51.8	30.8	38.3	95.7	12.2	26.6	11.0	553.1

1/ Includes duck, tire fabrics, all other cotton cloths, printed, bleached, unbleached, yarn dyed and colored and mixtures made largely of cotton yarns.

2/ Linear yards for 1920 and 1921 - square yards 1922 to date.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 32.--Cotton, manmade fibers and wool used by the military forces, United States, by quarters, July 1954 to date

Year and quarter	Quantity			
	Cotton	Manmade fibers	Wool	
			clean basis	
1954	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
July-September	23.0	11,028	291	
October-December	23.7	11,396	321	
1955				
January-March	21.0	10,062	424	
April-June	13.7	6,583	3,321	
July-September	12.4	5,929	2,835	
October-December	19.4	9,335	1,932	
Total 1/	66.5	31,909	8,512	
1956				
January-March	21.7	10,420	1,231	
April-June	26.1	12,509	629	
July-September	17.9	8,610	958	
October-December	27.9	13,393	2,078	
Total 1/	93.6	44,931	4,896	
1957				
January-March	43.9	21,083	4,445	
April-June	27.7	13,281	1,715	
July-September	14.3	6,862	3,174	
October-December	20.4	9,769	1,370	
Total 1/	106.2	50,995	10,704	
1958				
January-March	24.6	11,808	1,929	
April-June	24.1	11,568	1,816	
July-September 3/	19.0	9,135	3,608	

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.

2/ Includes certain items partly estimated from annual reports. Not available on a quarterly basis.

3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 33.--Cotton fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, July 1954 to date 1/

Year and quarter	Airplane cloth	Brattice cloth	Bunting	Chambray	Cord cloth	Denim	Drill	Duck	Flannel	Gabar-dine	Jean	Osna-burg
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards
1954												
July-September	---	---	---	---	---	---	861.6	6,707.8	---	---	---	---
October-December	---	---	---	---	---	---	266.9	7,412.5	---	---	---	---
1955												
January-March	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,498.6	5,831.7	---	---	---	---
April-June	---	---	---	---	---	---	522.7	2,182.3	---	---	---	---
July-September	---	---	---	---	---	---	123.9	566.9	---	---	---	---
October-December	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	3,279.3	---	---	---	---
Total 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,145.2	11,860.1	---	---	---	---
1956												
January-March	---	---	---	---	---	---	0	3,575.9	---	---	---	---
April-June	---	---	181.9	---	---	---	0	2,787.8	7.6	---	---	54.1
July-September	---	---	0	---	---	---	0	1,069.5	0	---	---	57.3
October-December	---	---	0	---	---	---	795.1	739.6	96.0	---	---	0
Total 3/	---	---	181.9	---	---	---	795.1	8,172.8	103.6	---	---	111.3
1957												
January-March	---	---	0	---	---	---	1,044.3	5,616.2	0	---	---	0
April-June	---	---	0	---	---	---	161.2	1,227.5	0	---	---	916.8
July-September	---	---	0	---	---	---	146.8	64.5	0	---	---	89.2
October-December	363.8	---	50.6	---	---	---	469.1	0	51.4	133.1	---	0
Total 3/	363.8	---	50.6	---	---	---	1,821.3	6,908.2	51.4	133.1	---	1006.0
1958												
January-March	311.7	29.4	90.4	24.6	---	433.3	47.2	21.8	0	370.1	61.5	157.6
April-June	0	88.8	0	217.4	---	282.1	534.8	166.5	0	0	0	374.7
July-September 5/	50.8	41.6	248.9	42.9	6/207.7	0	1,952.8	55.7	0	0	0	559.1
	Oxford	Permeable	Poplin	Print cloth	Sateen	Sheeting	Silesia	Terry cloth	Twill	Webbing 2/	Total 3/	
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	
1954												
July-September	347.7	2,082.4	0.3	---	159.3	---	0	---	408.0	80.1	10,647.2	
October-December	19.6	1,791.5	0	---	135.0	---	42.6	---	168.6	56.7	9,893.4	
1955												
January-March	0	0	0	---	823.3	---	0	---	0	137.5	8,291.1	
April-June	0	0	0	---	3,561.4	---	0	---	0	101.3	6,367.7	
July-September	1,118.0	0	0	---	2,554.9	---	0	---	2,774.9	60.5	7,199.1	
October-December	1,812.2	0	0	---	2,342.3	---	0	---	2,428.7	138.2	10,000.6	
Total 3/	2,930.2	0	0	---	9,282.0	---	0	---	5,203.5	437.5	31,858.5	
1956												
January-March	1,273.9	0	0	---	2,214.6	---	31.0	---	3,643.4	48.8	10,787.6	
April-June	2,344.0	0	567.3	---	4,805.0	25.6	31.0	---	1,217.2	222.8	12,244.3	
July-September	4/92.8	0	526.6	---	3,155.9	0	0	---	466.6	481.3	5,849.9	
October-December	25.1	0	1,138.0	---	8,288.1	0	0	---	215.9	488.5	11,786.2	
Total 3/	3,735.8	0	2,231.8	---	18,463.7	25.6	62.0	---	5,543.2	1,241.3	40,668.0	
1957												
January-March	45.7	0	591.5	2,115.7	9,320.7	0	0	---	661.8	537.2	19,993.1	
April-June	0	0	868.5	0	10,570.9	0	0	---	0	352.1	14,097.1	
July-September	4/2.8	0	929.2	0	5,902.9	0	0	---	0	117.1	7,252.4	
October-December	516.0	0	1,554.2	0	1,699.2	212.2	0	---	2,407.3	19.6	7,476.4	
Total 3/	564.5	0	3,943.4	2,115.7	27,493.7	212.2	0	---	3,069.1	1,026.0	48,759.0	
1958												
January-March	1,022.4	0	1,503.7	0	3,977.4	0	0	32.4	1,660.8	34.0	9,778.5	
April-June	846.2	0	2,013.2	0	1,886.6	384.8	0	234.1	3,487.5	32.3	10,548.9	
July-September 5/	1,925.7	0	171.3	0	2,694.9	23.9	0	241.3	1,802.4	34.6	10,053.7	

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products.

2/ Includes webbing with cotton warp and nylon filling.

3/ Totals were made before data were rounded.

4/ Includes oxford with cotton warp and nylon filling.

5/ Preliminary.

6/ Cotton warp, Dacron filling

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 34.--Manmade fiber fabrics: Deliveries to United States military forces, by selected fabrics, by quarters, July 1954 to date 1/

Year and quarter	Acetate and Rayon														Non-cellulosic														Total 2/
	Acetate (saponi- fied) rip-stop:	Rayon twill	Ballistic cloth	Bedford cord	Bunting:	Curtain cloth	Duck	Netting:	Oxford:	Para- chute cloth	Press- ing cloth	Twill	Webbing:	Total 2/															
	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.														
1954																													
July-Sept.	0	630.4	94.4	---	---	---	0	---	---	0	---	---	---	13.4	738.2														
Oct.-Dec.	16.7	0	49.9	---	---	---	456.4	---	---	53.9	---	---	---	42.4	619.3														
1955																													
Jan.-Mar.	0	0	8.5	---	---	---	0	---	---	0	---	---	---	97.1	105.6														
Apr.-June	0	638.5	108.6	---	---	---	0	---	---	59.5	---	---	---	154.1	960.7														
July-Sept.	0	898.7	140.1	---	---	---	32.1	---	---	0	---	---	---	83.3	1,154.2														
Oct.-Dec.	0	542.6	127.5	---	---	---	125.1	---	---	0	---	---	---	63.1	858.2														
Total 2/	0	2,079.8	384.7	---	---	---	157.2	---	---	59.5	---	---	---	397.5	3,078.6														
1956																													
Jan.-Mar.	0	490.9	191.8	---	---	---	0	---	---	0	---	---	---	199.1	881.8														
Apr.-June	0	859.7	0	---	---	---	399.0	---	---	0	---	---	---	135.4	1,394.1														
July-Sept.	0	2,626.9	0	---	---	---	13.9	---	---	0	---	---	---	107.4	2,748.1														
Oct.-Dec.	0	895.0	116.9	---	---	---	336.9	---	---	28.3	---	---	---	38.9	1,416.0														
Total 2/	0	4,872.4	308.7	---	---	---	749.8	---	---	28.3	---	---	---	408.8	6,440.0														
1957																													
Jan.-Mar.	0	13.1	206.1	---	---	---	1,398.6	192.9	103.3	19.7	---	609.3	8.6	2,551.7															
Apr.-June	0	0	0	---	---	---	990.1	100.7	2.9	34.9	---	1,130.3	4.7	2,263.5															
July-Sept.	0	1,160.9	0	---	---	---	2.7	0	0	16.0	---	726.0	1.7	1,907.2															
Oct.-Dec.	0	624.0	0	---	---	---	0	0	0	0	---	316.4	11.8	952.2															
Total 2/	0	1,798.0	206.1	---	---	---	2,391.3	293.6	106.2	70.7	---	2,782.0	26.8	7,674.6															
1958																													
Jan.-Mar.	0	0	0	---	---	---	0	0	0	53.8	---	181.1	21.9	256.9															
Apr.-June	0	0	0	---	---	---	0	0	4/90.4	72.4	33.1	37.3	20.1	253.2															
July-Sept. 3/	0	609.6	0	3.4	35.6	8.3	52.1	0	4/738.1	49.6	15.3	56.5	31.2	1,599.6															

1/ Does not include fabrics delivered to the military forces in the form of end products.

2/ Totals were made before data were rounded.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Including oxford with rayon filling.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 35.--Cotton, wool, rayon and acetate, other synthetics, flax and silk: Total and per capita mill consumption, United States, 1920 to date

Year begin- ning Jan. 1	Cotton 2/				Wool 3/				Rayon and acetate 4/				Other synthetics 5/				Flax 6/				Silk 7/					
	Popu- lation: July 1 1/	Total lb.	Per capita: fibers	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: fibers	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: fibers	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: fibers	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: fibers	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: fibers	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: fibers	Percent- age of fibers	Total lb.	Per capita: fibers		
1920	106.5	2,822.8	88.3	26.5	314.2	9.8	3.0	8.7	0.3	0.1	13.3	0.4	0.1	38.8	1.2	0.4	3,197.8	30.0	1.2	0.4	3,197.8	30.0	1.2	0.4	3,197.8	30.0
1921	108.5	2,600.6	86.0	24.0	343.4	11.4	3.2	19.8	.6	.2	8.8	.3	.1	51.8	1.7	.5	3,024.4	27.9	1.7	.5	3,024.4	27.9	1.7	.5	3,024.4	27.9
1922	110.1	2,911.3	85.3	26.4	406.5	11.9	3.7	25.0	.7	.2	12.2	.4	.1	57.8	1.7	.5	3,412.8	31.0	1.7	.5	3,412.8	31.0	1.7	.5	3,412.8	31.0
1923	112.0	3,122.6	85.4	27.9	422.4	11.6	3.8	32.8	.9	.3	15.4	.4	.1	61.5	1.7	.5	3,654.7	32.6	1.7	.5	3,654.7	32.6	1.7	.5	3,654.7	32.6
1924	114.1	2,636.5	85.3	23.1	342.2	11.1	3.0	42.4	1.4	.4	8.5	.3	.1	59.6	1.9	.5	3,089.2	27.1	1.9	.5	3,089.2	27.1	1.9	.5	3,089.2	27.1
1925	115.8	3,075.3	86.1	26.6	349.9	9.8	3.0	58.4	1.6	.5	12.6	.4	.1	76.0	2.1	.7	3,572.2	30.8	2.1	.7	3,572.2	30.8	2.1	.7	3,572.2	30.8
1926	117.4	3,213.5	86.6	27.4	342.7	9.3	2.9	60.9	1.6	.5	16.2	.4	.1	76.9	2.1	.7	3,710.2	31.6	2.1	.7	3,710.2	31.6	2.1	.7	3,710.2	31.6
1927	119.0	3,590.1	86.7	30.2	354.1	8.6	3.0	100.1	2.4	.8	11.4	.3	.1	85.0	2.0	.7	4,140.7	34.8	2.0	.7	4,140.7	34.8	2.0	.7	4,140.7	34.8
1928	120.5	3,187.0	85.6	26.4	333.2	9.0	2.8	100.5	2.7	.8	13.6	.4	.1	87.2	2.3	.7	3,721.5	30.9	2.3	.7	3,721.5	30.9	2.3	.7	3,721.5	30.9
1929	121.8	3,425.3	84.8	28.1	368.1	9.1	3.0	133.4	3.3	1.1	14.0	.4	.1	96.8	2.4	.8	4,037.6	33.1	2.4	.8	4,037.6	33.1	2.4	.8	4,037.6	33.1
1930	123.1	2,616.6	84.5	21.3	263.2	8.5	2.1	119.3	3.9	1.0	15.6	.5	.1	80.6	2.6	.7	3,095.3	25.1	2.6	.7	3,095.3	25.1	2.6	.7	3,095.3	25.1
1931	124.0	2,654.9	82.5	21.4	311.0	9.7	2.5	159.4	4.9	1.3	7.2	.2	.1	87.5	2.7	.6	3,222.0	26.0	2.7	.6	3,222.0	26.0	2.7	.6	3,222.0	26.0
1932	124.8	2,463.7	84.0	19.7	230.1	7.8	1.8	155.4	5.3	1.2	7.8	.3	.1	74.8	2.6	.6	2,931.8	23.5	2.6	.6	2,931.8	23.5	2.6	.6	2,931.8	23.5
1933	125.6	3,050.7	83.2	24.3	317.1	8.7	2.5	217.3	5.9	1.7	10.2	.3	.1	70.4	1.9	.6	3,665.7	29.2	1.9	.6	3,665.7	29.2	1.9	.6	3,665.7	29.2
1934	126.4	2,659.5	84.2	21.0	229.7	7.3	1.8	196.9	6.3	1.6	10.9	.3	.1	60.4	1.9	.5	3,157.4	25.0	1.9	.5	3,157.4	25.0	1.9	.5	3,157.4	25.0
1935	127.2	2,755.4	78.3	21.7	417.5	11.9	3.3	259.2	7.4	2.0	12.6	.3	.1	72.4	2.1	.6	3,517.1	27.6	2.1	.6	3,517.1	27.6	2.1	.6	3,517.1	27.6
1936	128.1	3,471.4	81.1	27.1	406.1	9.5	3.2	322.4	7.5	2.5	13.1	.3	.1	67.5	1.6	.5	4,280.5	33.4	1.6	.5	4,280.5	33.4	1.6	.5	4,280.5	33.4
1937	128.8	3,646.6	82.7	28.3	380.8	8.6	3.0	304.8	6.9	2.4	14.2	.3	.1	64.2	1.5	.5	4,410.6	34.2	1.5	.5	4,410.6	34.2	1.5	.5	4,410.6	34.2
1938	129.8	2,918.3	81.2	22.5	284.5	7.9	2.2	329.4	9.2	2.5	3.9	.1	.2	57.1	1.6	.4	3,593.2	27.7	1.6	.4	3,593.2	27.7	1.6	.4	3,593.2	27.7
1939	130.9	3,628.6	79.7	27.7	396.5	8.7	3.0	458.9	10.1	3.5	14.4	.3	.1	55.3	1.2	.4	4,553.7	34.8	1.2	.4	4,553.7	34.8	1.2	.4	4,553.7	34.8
1940	132.1	3,959.1	80.6	30.0	407.9	8.3	3.1	482.1	9.8	3.6	12.1	.2	.1	47.6	1.0	.4	4,913.2	37.2	1.0	.4	4,913.2	37.2	1.0	.4	4,913.2	37.2
1941	133.4	5,192.1	80.1	38.9	648.0	10.1	4.9	591.9	9.1	4.4	11.5	.2	.1	25.6	.4	.2	6,478.8	48.6	.4	.2	6,478.8	48.6	.4	.2	6,478.8	48.6
1942	134.9	5,633.1	81.7	41.8	603.6	8.7	4.5	620.8	9.0	4.6	23.1	.3	.2	23.0	.3	.2	6,903.8	51.2	.3	.2	6,903.8	51.2	.3	.2	6,903.8	51.2
1943	136.7	5,270.6	79.7	38.6	636.2	9.6	4.7	656.1	9.9	4.8	35.3	.6	.3	13.6	.1	.1	6,611.8	48.4	.6	.3	6,611.8	48.4	.6	.3	6,611.8	48.4
1944	138.4	4,790.4	77.6	34.6	622.8	10.1	4.5	704.8	11.4	5.1	9.5	.2	.1	11.1	.1	.1	6,173.3	44.6	.2	.1	6,173.3	44.6	.2	.1	6,173.3	44.6
1945	139.9	4,515.8	75.4	32.3	645.1	10.8	4.6	769.9	12.9	5.5	7.4	.1	.1	1.0	.1	.1	5,989.0	42.8	.1	.1	5,989.0	42.8	.1	.1	5,989.0	42.8
1946	141.4	4,809.1	74.0	34.0	737.5	11.3	5.2	875.7	13.5	6.2	12.6	.2	.1	13.5	.2	.1	6,501.6	46.0	.2	.1	6,501.6	46.0	.2	.1	6,501.6	46.0
1947	144.1	4,665.6	72.7	32.4	698.2	10.9	4.8	987.9	15.4	6.9	8.8	.1	.1	3.2	.1	.1	6,415.1	44.5	.1	.1	6,415.1	44.5	.1	.1	6,415.1	44.5
1948	146.6	4,463.5	69.8	30.4	693.1	10.9	4.7	1,149.6	18.0	7.8	5.5	.1	.1	7.4	.1	.1	6,390.7	43.6	.1	.1	6,390.7	43.6	.1	.1	6,390.7	43.6
1949	149.2	3,839.1	70.6	25.7	500.4	9.2	3.4	993.5	18.3	6.7	6.1	.1	.1	4.0	.1	.1	5,435.9	36.4	.1	.1	5,435.9	36.4	.1	.1	5,435.9	36.4
1950	151.7	4,682.7	68.5	30.9	634.8	9.3	4.2	1,351.6	19.8	8.9	10.9	.2	.1	10.5	.1	.1	6,831.0	45.0	.1	.1	6,831.0	45.0	.1	.1	6,831.0	45.0
1951	154.4	4,868.6	71.1	31.5	484.1	7.1	3.1	1,276.6	18.6	8.3	11.1	.2	.1	7.2	.1	.1	6,843.1	44.3	.1	.1	6,843.1	44.3	.1	.1	6,843.1	44.3
1952	157.0	4,470.9	69.6	28.5	466.4	7.2	3.0	1,215.5	18.9	7.7	12.6	.2	.1	12.6	.2	.1	6,421.2	40.9	.2	.1	6,421.2	40.9	.2	.1	6,421.2	40.9
1953	159.6	4,456.1	69.0	27.9	493.9	7.6	3.1	1,223.0	18.9	7.7	7.6	.1	.1	7.8	.1	.1	6,468.0	40.5	.1	.1	6,468.0	40.5	.1	.1	6,468.0	40.5
1954	162.4	4,127.3	68.8	25.4	384.1	6.3	2.4	1,154.8	19.2	7.1	328.7	.5	.1	8.5	.1	.1	6,010.4	37.0	.1	.1	6,010.4	37.0	.1	.1	6,010.4	37.0
1955	165.3	4,382.4	65.7	26.5	413.8	6.2	2.5	1,419.2	21.3	8.6	8.0	.1	.1	11.0	.2	.1	6,666.5	40.3	.2	.1	6,666.5	40.3	.2	.1	6,666.5	40.3
1956	168.2	4,362.6	67.0	25.9	440.8	6.8	2.6	1,201.1	18.5	7.1	7.9	.1	.1	12.7	.2	.1	6,508.0	38.7	.2	.1	6,508.0	38.7	.2	.1	6,508.0	38.7
1957 12/	171.2	4,064.1	65.7	23.7	369.7	6.0	2.2	1,177.5	19.0	6.9	7.2	.1	.1	8.3	.1	.1	6,188.1	36.1	.1	.1	6,188.1	36.1	.1	.1	6,188.1	36.1

1/ Bureau of the Census. Population of continental United States as of July 1, 1940. 2/ Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Bureau of the Census. Population of continental United States as of July 1, including armed forces overseas. 2/ Mill consumption as reported by the Bureau of the Census. For American cotton, tare of 22 pounds was deducted from the gross weight of bale produced through 1923; since 1924 the tare as reported by the Crop Reporting Board has been deducted, for foreign cotton 3 percent (15 pounds) was deducted. Since 1950 data have been adjusted to year ended Dec. 31. 3/ Includes apparel and carpet wool on a scoured basis. Since 1920 data were from Wool Consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census. 4/ Textile Organon, publication of the Textile Economics Bureau Incorporated. Includes filament and staple fibers. Data are United States producers' domestic shipments, plus imports for consumption. 5/ Textile Organon. Nylon, orlon, glass fiber, etc. United States production less exports plus imports for consumption. 6/ Flax. Imports and estimated production. Bureau of the Census and Plant Industry through 1946. Since 1949 production is estimated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, Portland, Oregon office. Imports only since the 1953 season. 7/ Bureau of the Census. Net imports through 1933. Since 1934 imports for consumption. 8/ Total consumption divided by population and not a summation of per capita consumption of fibers. 9/ Less than 0.05 pounds. 10/ Less than 0.05 per cent. 11/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 12/ Preliminary.

Table 36--Cotton exports: Total and under specified programs by country of destination, six-month periods, 1957-58 ^{1/}

Country of destination	Public Law 480						Mutual Security	Total		Total		
	Title		Title		Barter	Total financed 2/ 3/		Total exported 2/ 3/				
	I	II										
	Thou. bales	Mil. dol.	Thou. bales	Mil. dol.	Thou. bales	Mil. dol.	Thou. bales 4/	Mil. dol.	Thou. bales	Mil. dol.	Thou. bales	Mil. dol.
Canada												
July-December	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	123	17
January-June	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	157	22
Europe												
Belgium												
July-December	1	5/	---	---	33	4	6/	5/	33	4	123	17
January-June	0	0	---	---	0	0	2	2/	2	5/	64	7
France												
July-December	6/	5/	---	---	10	1	54	8	64	9	76	12
January-June	147	23	---	---	0	0	64	10	211	33	227	33
Germany-West												
July-December	1	5/	2	5/	86	11	---	---	90	11	395	58
January-June	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	0	0	256	36
Italy												
July-December	2	5/	24	4	43	5	5	1	75	10	264	39
January-June	23	4	0	0	0	0	31	5	54	9	304	43
Netherlands												
July-December	---	---	---	---	18	2	---	---	18	2	48	7
January-June	---	---	---	---	0	0	---	---	0	0	62	9
Poland												
July-December	193	29	---	---	---	---	---	---	193	29	165	23
January-June	72	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	8/82	8/12	88	14
Spain												
July-December	5	1	6	1	0	0	54	8	66	10	43	7
January-June	105	15	0	0	13	1	35	5	154	22	154	24
Sweden												
July-December	---	---	---	---	25	3	---	---	25	3	73	10
January-June	---	---	---	---	0	0	---	---	0	0	52	7
United Kingdom												
July-December	4	1	---	---	83	11	6/	5/	87	11	396	57
January-June	0	0	---	---	3	5/	0	0	3	5/	340	46
Yugoslavia												
July-December	0	0	---	---	---	---	1	5/	1	5/	2	5/
January-June	94	15	---	---	---	---	6/	5/	95	15	84	11
Asia												
China (Formosa)												
July-December	---	---	---	---	2	5/	23	3	25	3	19	2
January-June	---	---	---	---	0	0	64	10	64	10	77	9
India												
July-December	29	5	0	0	14	2	33	6	79	13	62	11
January-June	18	3	6/	5/	0	0	42	7	61	11	61	11
Japan												
July-December	45	7	---	---	32	3	---	---	7/336	7/48	578	83
January-June	0	0	---	---	0	0	---	---	8/491	8/66	600	81
Korea												
July-December	0	0	---	---	---	---	76	10	76	10	84	11
January-June	3	5/	---	---	---	---	139	18	143	19	131	17
All Other												
July-December	73	10	---	---	78	10	21	3	7/200	7/28	418	60
January-June	56	9	---	---	17	2	34	5	8/130	8/19	385	53
Total												
July-December	354	53	33	5	425	52	270	38	7/1,368	7/192	2,869	416
January-June	520	80	6/	5/	33	4	411	61	8/1,488	8/215	3,042	425

^{1/} Data based on: Liftings under Mutual Security Act authorizations, reported shipments under Titles I and II of P. L. 480, reports on distribution of exports under barter contracts.

^{2/} Totals were made before rounding.

^{3/} Total exports and those financed under the specified export programs are not directly comparable because of differences in reporting periods and techniques. Over the long run the differences tend to cancel out.

^{4/} Estimated 500 pound bales.

^{5/} Less than \$500,000.

^{6/} Less than 500 bales.

^{7/} Includes Export-Import Bank loans as follows: 38 million dollars to Japan and 4 million dollars to Austria estimated to represent 259 thousand bales and 29 thousand bales respectively.

^{8/} Includes Export-Import Bank loans as follows: 66 million dollars to Japan and 3 million dollars to Austria estimated to represent 491 thousand bales and 23 thousand bales respectively. Also 1.5 million dollars to Poland estimated to represent 10 million bales under the Special Presidential Fund.

July-December data preliminary.

Table 38.--Cotton: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956-58 1/

Continent and country	Acreage					Production 3/				
	Average		1956	1957 2/	1958 2/	Average		1956	1957 2/	1958 2/
	1935-39	1950-54				1935-39	1950-54			
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
NORTH AMERICA:										
El Salvador.....	9:	63:	95:	99:	130:	5:	53:	137:	161:	200
Guatemala.....	--	23:	33:	44:	--	2:	19:	50:	63:	--
Mexico.....	725:	1,936:	2,095:	2,250:	2,490:	334:	1,333:	1,790:	2,085:	2,220
Nicaragua.....	9:	101:	132:	165:	195:	5:	87:	193:	200:	--
United States.....	27,788:	22,861:	15,615:	13,558:	11,960:	13,149:	11,093:	13,310:	10,964:	11,675
British West Indies.....	20:	17:	9:	11:	--	5:	4:	3:	5:	--
Haiti.....	--	39:	--	--	--	22:	7:	--	--	--
Total 4/.....	28,642:	25,054:	18,097:	16,194:	14,899:	13,523:	15,602:	15,502:	13,507:	14,399
EUROPE:										
Bulgaria 5/.....	85:	120:	235:	200:	--	35:	45:	55:	85:	--
Greece.....	173:	219:	395:	385:	403:	77:	137:	234:	290:	289
Italy.....	56:	82:	112:	99:	100:	21:	31:	37:	38:	38
Rumania 5/.....	8:	122:	278:	275:	--	2:	23:	28:	30:	--
Spain.....	46:	168:	494:	425:	430:	10:	60:	223:	170:	193
Yugoslavia.....	8:	34:	32:	31:	32:	3:	5:	9:	15:	10
Total 4/.....	377:	761:	1,546:	1,415:	1,440:	148:	306:	586:	628:	625
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,087:	5,885:	5,100:	5,200:	5,200:	3,430:	4,760:	6,200:	6,000:	--
ASIA:										
Aden.....	--	18:	35:	40:	--	--	12:	24:	25:	--
Cyprus.....	11:	13:	12:	12:	--	3:	3:	2:	2:	--
Iran.....	453:	463:	625:	625:	640:	171:	186:	285:	280:	320
Iraq.....	53:	97:	144:	160:	139:	11:	27:	36:	65:	--
Israel.....	--	1:	14:	12:	16:	--	1:	14:	18:	25
Syria.....	85:	405:	673:	638:	645:	28:	231:	426:	492:	540
Turkey.....	667:	1,458:	1,575:	1,520:	1,550:	249:	624:	670:	550:	570
Afghanistan.....	--	87:	196:	--	--	49:	55:	85:	60:	--
Burma.....	428:	365:	354:	297:	335:	97:	91:	75:	55:	65
China, Mainland.....	7,038:	12,740:	15,400:	14,300:	14,900:	2,855:	4,520:	6,000:	6,500:	--
India.....	6/ 24,204:	16,463:	19,893:	20,158:	20,158:	6/ 5,348:	3,382:	4,070:	4,450:	4,500
Korea 7/.....	564:	316:	260:	200:	--	198:	77:	72:	35:	--
Indonesia.....	27:	10:	6:	10:	10:	9:	3:	1:	2:	2
Pakistan.....	6/	3,167:	3,583:	3,563:	--	6/	1,320:	1,317:	1,370:	1,425
Thailand.....	16:	89:	98:	102:	--	7:	32:	45:	50:	--
Total 4/.....	33,805:	35,728:	42,915:	41,867:	42,367:	9,038:	10,574:	13,139:	13,978:	14,398
SOUTH AMERICA:										
Argentina.....	770:	1,308:	1,340:	1,655:	--	289:	557:	481:	750:	--
Brazil.....	5,562:	4,680:	4,300:	3,700:	--	1,956:	1,655:	1,325:	1,280:	--
Colombia.....	98:	163:	155:	178:	210:	23:	69:	110:	95:	135
Ecuador.....	40:	38:	40:	--	--	13:	11:	12:	12:	--
Paraguay.....	111:	153:	120:	143:	--	40:	59:	48:	45:	--
Peru.....	428:	488:	588:	501:	581:	379:	450:	485:	476:	493
Venezuela.....	50:	35:	52:	--	--	11:	13:	21:	25:	30
Total 4/.....	7,060:	6,870:	6,599:	6,357:	6,681:	2,711:	2,816:	2,484:	2,685:	2,667
AFRICA AND OCEANIA:										
Sudan.....	439:	614:	764:	728:	800:	248:	383:	617:	225:	--
Belgian Congo.....	874:	863:	850:	840:	840:	172:	222:	239:	205:	--
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	86:	81:	30:	29:	--	12:	13:	6:	8:	8
Kenya.....	--	73:	75:	--	--	13:	11:	7:	9:	10
Tanganyika.....	--	209:	300:	--	--	50:	55:	111:	140:	132
Uganda.....	1,477:	1,574:	1,569:	1,617:	1,875:	281:	291:	310:	292:	--
Egypt.....	1,821:	1,832:	1,715:	1,888:	1,977:	1,893:	1,705:	1,492:	1,961:	2,045
Algeria.....	--	19:	19:	18:	--	--	8:	6:	6:	--
Morocco.....	1:	9:	12:	14:	--	8/	5:	8:	10:	--
French Equatorial Africa.....	390:	700:	785:	775:	775:	41:	135:	155:	185:	170
French West Africa.....	--	181:	--	--	--	28:	30:	52:	--	--
Mozambique.....	--	690:	743:	750:	--	2/ 33:	148:	158:	155:	--
Nigeria.....	--	463:	--	--	--	36:	114:	135:	205:	165
Angola.....	73:	124:	132:	133:	126:	13:	25:	31:	30:	28
Union of South Africa.....	--	66:	--	--	--	2:	23:	31:	33:	--
Australia.....	53:	8:	8:	9:	--	11:	3:	3:	2:	--
Total 4/.....	6,176:	7,547:	8,138:	8,462:	8,823:	2,540:	3,182:	3,374:	3,427:	4,011
World total 4/.....	81,147:	81,945:	82,395:	79,495:	79,410:	31,690:	37,240:	41,285:	40,225:	42,300
Foreign Free World 4/.....	41,140:	40,101:	45,767:	45,962:	46,875:	12,219:	13,794:	15,692:	16,646:	17,630
Communist countries 4/.....	12,219:	18,883:	21,013:	19,975:	20,575:	6,322:	9,353:	12,283:	12,615:	12,995

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary.
 3/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and countries for which statistics are not yet available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only after 1941.
 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

Table 39.- Commercial cotton, all growths and American: World supply and consumption, average 1935-39, 1940-44, 1945-49; annual, 1950 to date

Year begin- ning August	Supply					Mill consumption 1/			
	Carryover August 1								
	United	Foreign	World	produc-	Total	United	Foreign	World	
	States	countries:		tion		States	countries:		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/	
All growths									
Average									
1935-39	8,336	9,015	17,351	29,690	47,041	6,938	21,610	28,549	
1940-44	10,954	11,843	22,798	25,614	48,412	10,301	13,838	24,138	
1945-49	5,877	15,300	3/21,180	24,720	45,900	9,038	17,980	27,000	
Annual									
1950	6,846	10,100	17,000	29,400	46,400	4/10,509	23,500	34,000	
1951	2,278	9,900	12,200	37,200	49,400	4/9,196	24,600	33,800	
1952	2,789	12,700	15,500	38,300	53,800	4/9,461	25,700	35,100	
1953	5,605	12,900	18,500	40,000	58,500	8,576	28,600	37,200	
1954	9,728	11,400	21,100	39,400	60,500	8,841	29,400	38,200	
1955	11,205	10,800	22,100	41,900	64,000	4/9,210	30,000	39,200	
1956	14,529	10,000	24,500	40,300	64,800	4/8,608	32,600	41,200	
1957	11,323	12,200	23,500	39,300	62,800	4/8,010	32,500	40,500	
1958 5/	8,745	13,200	22,000						
American									
	Supply					Mill consumption 1/			
	Carryover August 1								
	United States								
	CCC	Other	Total	Foreign	World	World	United	Foreign	World
	stocks	stocks		coun-	total	produc-	States	coun-	total
	6/			tries	carry-	tion		tries	consump-
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/	bales 2/
Average									
1935-39	5,788	2,464	8,253	1,787	10,040	12,873	22,913	6,799	12,103
1940-44	6,897	3,942	10,839	966	11,805	11,709	23,314	10,151	11,671
1945-49	2,330	3,434	5,764	2,480	8,240	11,940	20,180	8,828	12,640
Annual									
1950	3,540	3,209	6,749	2,000	8,800	9,900	18,700	10,345	15,100
1951	79	2,087	2,166	1,400	3,600	15,200	18,800	9,111	14,300
1952	285	2,435	2,720	1,900	4,600	15,200	19,800	9,330	13,200
1953	2,000	3,511	5,511	1,300	6,800	16,400	23,200	8,446	12,200
1954	7,035	2,618	9,653	1,300	10,900	13,600	24,500	8,714	12,600
1955	8,127	3,013	11,140	1,000	12,200	14,700	26,900	9,086	11,600
1956	9,858	4,632	14,490	800	15,300	13,000	28,300	8,541	14,400
1957	5,184	6,005	11,284	2,500	13,700	10,900	24,600	7,936	
1958 5/	2,927	5,783	8,710						

1/ Excludes estimates for quantities destroyed and used for adjustment purposes. 2/ American in running bales, foreign in equivalent 500 pound bales. 3/ Since 1945 stocks of "commercial" cotton are identical with stocks of "all" cottons. 4/ Adjusted to August 1-July 31 year. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ From 1933 to date from reports of the Commodity Credit Corporation and includes cotton pooled, owned and loans outstanding.

Commercial cotton, excludes the quantities produced for household uses, except as noted. Carryover and consumption in United States from reports of Bureau of the Census for all years. New York Cotton Exchange for all other data from 1920 through 1944. Since 1945 all other data are estimated by the International Cotton Advisory Committee. Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands.

Table 40.--CCC sales and transfers effective during the 1956, 1957 and 1958 marketing years

Program	Dates of sales or transfers	Dates of exportation	Total sold	
			During period	Cumulative
			<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
Export sales				
Upland cotton				
NO-C-7 1/	Jan. 3, 1956-Feb. 28, 1956	Jan. 3, 1956-Aug. 31, 1956	1,000,000	1,000,000
NO-C-8	Apr. 24, 1956-July 24, 1956	Aug. 1, 1956-Aug. 15, 1957	3,002,487	3,002,487
	Sept. 4, 1956-Aug. 6, 1957	do.	4,744,713	7,747,200
NO-C-9	Mar. 19, 1957-July 23, 1957	Aug. 16, 1957-July 31, 1958	3,540,124	3,540,124
	Aug. 6, 1957-July 21, 1958	do.	2,307,362	5,847,486
NO-C-11	May 12, 1958-July 21, 1958	Aug. 1, 1958-July 31, 1959	690,264	690,264
	Aug. 4, 1958-Oct. 27, 1958	do.	676,754	1,367,018
Sales for unrestricted use:				
Upland cotton				
NO-C-5	Mar. 18, 1957-May 13, 1957	---	49,784	49,784
	Oct. 14, 1957-June 6, 1958	---	1,727,989	1,777,773
	Oct. 13, 1958-Oct. 27, 1958	---	17,260	1,795,033
American-Egyptian cotton:				
NO-C-6	Nov. 6, 1957-Jan. 8, 1958	---	164	164
	Aug. 28, 1958-Oct. 29, 1958	---	6,765	6,929
NO-C-10 2/	Aug. 21, 1957-Jan. 29, 1958	---	7,158	7,158
	Aug. 6, 1958-Sept. 15, 1958	---	1,436	8,594
Transfers to ICA for				
PL 480 Title II grants				
Upland cotton				
	June 28, 1957-July 13, 1957	June 28, 1957-July 13, 1957	2,335	2,335
	Aug. 15, 1957-June 6, 1958	Aug. 14, 1957-July 17, 1958	24,458	26,793
	Aug. 27, 1958-Sept. 29, 1958	Aug. 27, 1958-Sept. 29, 1958	2,002	28,795

1/ Limited to 1953 and prior-crop cotton, 15/16" and shorter.

2/ Sale of cotton transferred to CCC from the strategic stockpile.

Table 41.--Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes 1/ and CCC average sales prices at average location in the United States, crop year 1957-58, September and October 1958 2/

Market	Foreign		United States	
	Quality	Price per pound <u>3/</u>	Price per pound <u>4/</u>	Quality <u>5/</u>
		<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	
		Crop year, 1957-58		
Bombay, India	Broach			
	Vijay, fine	26.98	23.73	SIM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind			
	fine S G	28.86	25.32	SIM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	<u>6/</u> 42.79	31.12	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	39.30	24.46	SIM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32"	<u>7/</u> 30.38	30.22	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	30.36	28.61	SIM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	43.42	32.40	M 1-1/8"
		September 1958		
Bombay, India	Broach			
	Vijay, fine	25.92	23.89	SIM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind			
	fine S G	29.91	25.59	SIM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	<u>6/</u> 47.28	31.34	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	29.33	24.69	SIM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32"	<u>7/</u> 26.79	30.48	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	28.84	28.95	SIM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	40.32	32.56	M 1-1/8"
		October 1958 <u>8/</u>		
Bombay, India	Broach			
	Vijay, fine	24.54	24.53	SIM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind			
	fine S G	28.43	26.24	SIM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Acala II	<u>9/</u>	31.60	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	29.87	25.32	SIM 31/32"
Matamoros, Mexico	M 1-1/32"	<u>7/</u> 27.77	30.75	M 1-1/32"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	28.27	29.86	SIM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, Egypt	Ashmouni good	39.67	32.68	M 1-1/8"

1/ Includes export taxes where applicable.

2/ Quotations on net weight basis.

3/ Average of prices collected once each week.

4/ Net weight price for U. S. is CCC average sales price ÷ 0.96. Price for each month is the average of prices at average location for all sales made during the month.

5/ Quality of U. S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton.

6/ Spot price less 35 percent export subsidy paid by Turkish Government.

7/ Delivered at Brownsville. Net weight price = actual price ÷ 0.96.

8/ Foreign prices are averages for 4 weeks.

9/ No quotation.

Foreign Agricultural Service and Cotton Division, AMS

Table 42.--Cotton products export program: Classes of cotton products and equalization payments, annual 1956-57, 1957-58 and August-September, 1957 and 1958

Class	Principal item of export	Equalization payments									
		August 1956-July 1957					August 1957-July 1958				
		Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value	Quantity	Quantity	Value	Quantity
		Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars	Pounds	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds
A	Card strips, combor noils, spinners										
	laps and roving waste	2,834,559.02	48,513,948	2,399,501.98	43,236,677	271,405.29		4,838,025		500,454.51	9,243,181
B	Picker laps and cotton batting	3,971.44	60,314	10,784.98	161,241	126.20		2,174		1,431.11	22,570
C	Sliver, sliver laps, ribbon laps, roving, and drawing sliver	2,145.94	27,530	1,082.21	15,575	115.88		1,656		46.43	665
D	Gray or unfinished yarn, twine, cordage, and rope	1,077,921.86	14,716,836	1,027,756.28	14,670,168	203,940.86		2,892,141		102,824.20	1,505,558
E	Gray fabrics, absorbent cotton, and full finished yarn	1,702,729.01	22,646,463	2,253,920.53	31,404,932	352,561.40		4,847,185		261,535.06	3,735,457
F	Knitted articles	58,966.05	789,623	84,108.40	1,149,736	11,854.83		160,196		8,431.99	125,428
G	Finished fabrics	6,181,370.70	78,211,898	7,014,126.71	92,831,017	1,094,253.20		14,279,680		914,412.19	12,360,961
H	Articles manufactured from fabrics	874,552.37	9,723,027	1,163,904.85	13,615,229	162,260.95		1,870,453		152,518.35	1,822,581
I	Coated and rubberized yarns and fabrics, absorbent cotton, twine, cordage, rope, and fabrics, consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton	185,381.76	4,121,665	287,699.45	6,685,753	41,651.76		958,362		37,858.91	900,445
J	Coated, rubberized and impregnated articles manufactured from fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers, containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton	56,095.71	1,043,778	91,496.37	1,796,331	19,188.66		365,466		16,709.82	335,416
K	Gray or finished fabrics one yard or more but less than ten yards in length	818,720.41	14,241,310	990,545.45	17,927,549	145,924.29		2,594,826		95,083.40	1,755,889
L	Coated and rubberized fabrics and fabrics consisting of a mixture of fibers containing not less than 50% by weight of cotton, one yard or more but less than ten yards in length	13,341.27	388,887	24,099.19	737,160	4,507.00		134,561		1,804.99	56,187
M	Articles manufactured from gray fabrics; bags; and mops	86,242.57	1,099,076	200,278.37	2,626,925	32,738.01		422,300		27,001.00	357,844
	Total	13,895,998.11	195,584,355	15,549,304.77	226,858,293	2,340,528.83		33,367,025		2,120,111.96	32,222,182

Commodity Stabilization Service.

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